CATTO'S
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY.
MONGINI BROS.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,898—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th June
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5091	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5294	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
ASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer. *	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messagerie Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5,100	23rd July 1903

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 950.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	30th June.
ARABIA	George Read	14th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	9th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	25th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flancin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WEDDING CAKES,

Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSITANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS
AND AT
MONGINI BROS.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE, MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

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Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING.
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of VALABDAS JAIRAM and others Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1st July, 1903, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a FINAL DIVIDEND.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, who have not proved their claims, are informed that unless they prove their claims in the office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 29th June 1903, the assets in his hands will be distributed without reference to their claims amongst those creditors who have proved their claims.—Dated 10th June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores' Office up to noon on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1903, for the

SUPPLY OF STORES UNDER ANNUAL CONTRACT FROM 6TH JULY, 1903, TO 30TH JUNE, 1904,

as per details given in Tender Forms obtainable on payment of Rupees five (5) to the Treasurer of the Company, Calcutta, accompanied by a written application.

Full particulars as to Security Deposit and requirements or delivery are given in the Printed Form of Tender.

By Order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.

Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 15-6-1903.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS; DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore. Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

J. DUXBURY & Co., Ld. .....Plaintiffs
vs.
JOSEPH BENSON MANNING .....Defendant.

BY an Order made to-day in the said Suit Mr. H.O. COATES, has been APPOINTED INTERIM RECEIVER in the abovementioned Suit to take possession and charge of the Factory for the Manufacture of Hosiery and Woollen Goods, at Shri Ramchandra Hall, Arthur Road, Tardeo, hitherto carried on by the Plaintiffs and Defendant abovenamed and the Machinery Goods and Materials lying thereon with Power to Work the said Factory and an interim Injunction has been granted restraining the abovenamed Defendant Mr. J. B. MANNING from interfering with the said Factory or Machinery and from meddling with the working thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1903.

SMETHAM, BYRNE & NOBLE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 26591 of 1894.

LUMBA VUSNA, CASTUR LUMBA, NOWLA LUMBA and RUPA SUKHA .....Plaintiffs,
vs.
PARASHRAM GUNNOO and JAINOOBAI, WIDOW .....Defendants,
DHUNJIBHOY BOMONJI .....Purchaser.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit on the 22nd day of December, 1902, it was ordered that the costs of and incidental to the order be costs in the Sale. The costs of the writ of Possession herein amount to Rupees 91.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 28th day of March, 1903, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kolwada Maragaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 41 6-9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 25, New No. 1133, Old Survey No. 314, and New Survey No. 3219, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property secondly hereinafter described, under E Ward No. 6764, and Street No. 10 and bounded along with the property secondly hereinafter described as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Fakir Sina and another and now of Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Manock Vithal and others, and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, on or towards the North by a Passage, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Sunwar Arjoon and others and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bomonji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolwada Maragaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 41 6-9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 25, New No. 1133, Old Survey No. 314, and New Survey No. 3219, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property secondly hereinbefore described, under E Ward No. 6765, and Street No. 11, and bounded along with the property firstly hereinbefore described as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Fakir Sina and another and now of Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Manock Vithal and others and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, on or towards the North by a Passage and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Sunwar Arjoon and others and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bomonji.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1903, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said 1st Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said land and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The claim of the Collector of Land Revenue amounting to Rupees 2-3-1 will be due to Government on 1st May, 1903, on account of Ground Rent.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said 1st Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Purchaser has not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of each lot one-forth shall be paid forth with when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior Purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

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EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
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700 TONS OF MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS

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3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd June, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 352 of 1903.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL at the relation of DHUNJIBHOY BAMANJI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bamanji Hall, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

versus

(1) THE VERY REVEREND DIAGO ANTONIO LOBO, Vicar of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Gloria, at Mazagon, residing at Parochial House in the said Church premises, (2) AUGUSTO CAESAR COUTO, residing at No. 19, Mazagon Church Street. (3) CRISPINO PIRES, residing at Apollo Road. (4) CARLOS JOSE DE QUADROS, residing at Mount Road, Mazagon, and (5) PHINO JOSE DE SOUZA, residing at De Lima Street, Mazagon, all of them Wardens and Parishioners of the said Church, on behalf of themselves and all other the Parishioners of the said Church.....Defendants.

Notice under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure NOTICE is hereby given to the abovenamed Defendants and to all the adult male parishioners of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Gloria at Mazagon, Bombay, that the Plaintiff abovenamed has on the 18th day of June, 1903, instituted this suit in this Honourable Court against them praying (1) that the defendants or some of them or some other fit persons may be appointed trustees of the property more particularly described in the plaint herein and that the same may be vested in the Trustees so appointed, (2) that the Trustees when so appointed may be authorised to sell the said property to the abovenamed DHUNJIBHOY BAMANJI, for the sum of Rupees Ten Thousand and to invest the sale proceeds either in the purchase of other immoveable property or in Promissory Notes of the Government of India or in any other Securities authorised by law for the investment of Trust Funds, (3) that the costs of this Suit may be provided for and that this Honourable Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1903, for the final disposal of the above Suit. —Dated this 20th day of June, 1903.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 20th day of June, 1903.

Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	8	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 20.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 3-16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 1/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 3/8	= + 1/16
3 months hence	24 3/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	53	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25"5	= — 1
Berlin	20"40	= — 1
New York Demand	4"27 3/4	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	= uncharged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	2 3/4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= do

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4. June-July sellers canal quiet.

Linseed—Bold 40 3-4. June-July, sellers canal quieter, Arrivals.—Steamers Britannia and Deredale.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet and steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 2,000. Spot 6·88 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·68 plus 17	6·65 plus 17	6·51 plus 17	5·93 plus 13
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·37 plus 14	5·42 plus 13	5·40 plus 14	5·38 plus 13
	Feb.-Mar 5·38 plus 13		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 bales.
Do. last year	1,600 "
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Do. do. Continent	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	12·40 unchanged
Futures, month of July	12·20 + 1
Do. do. December	9·71 + 14

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/16 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	11·45 — 4
Do. do. December	9·61 — 12
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 20th June, 1903 :—

Cotton	3,638 bales.
Wheat	16,694 cwts,
Linseed	8,677 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	8,737 "
Gingellyseed	1,837 "
Poppyseed	3,662 "
Groundnuts	45 "
Castorseed	1,528 "
Rice	29,198 "
Myrabolams	10 "
Cottonseed	6,629 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 3-16 d.
Do 6 do do		1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170	
Marks 3 do do	138	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123 1-2	
Shanghai 30 do do	171	
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-13
1st Settlement	98-13

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 18th June	6	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 18th June	5	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.	

Linseed,—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.

Ready	6	15	0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	0
Yellow Gujerat Ready	6	1	0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6	7	0

Castorseed.—Tone dull.

Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	2 7 8
Club No. 1	"	2 8 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Easier.
Sales	4,000
Arrivals	5,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·3	6·50	5·7	5·19
—15	—15	—14	—14
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·17	5·31	5·30	5·28	5·28
—10	—11	—10	—10	—10

COTTON.—The local market is steady and there is a fair enquiry from Exporters principally for high class Oomras. Mills are buyging quietly. In New Crop good Broach touched Rs. 234 yesterday and fully good Bengals Rs. 182 but the Market is quieter to-day and the rates have gradually gone down to Rs. 230 and Rs. 177 respectecly.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	182	170	163	25th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	189	179	...	do
Belati M. G	202	190	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	185	177	do
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	214	192	...	do
Karanja do				
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	216	204	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	...	216	204	do
Brosch do	...	253	241	do
Bhownuggar do	...	230	222	212 do
Do H. G.	...	227	220	207 do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	...	232 do
Westerns	...	...	...	217 do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 20th June, as compared with the statement of the 13th June :—

LIABILITIES,	June 13. Rs.	June 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,19,052	53,24,765
Public Deposits at Branches	21,75,463	25,25,973
Other Deposits	4,99,15,305	5,00,16,917
Post Bills	23,490	22,038
Sundries	21,31,233	21,71,213
Rs...	7,87,94,483	7,79,90,855
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	37,61,203	92,62,171
Other authorised Securities	5,02,884	4,67,166
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	94,88,647	98,67,713
Loans do. do.	1,41,38,149	1,43,56,340
Bill discounted and purchased	2,51,62,3.8	2,48,58 415
Dead Stock	4,05,333	4,05 333
Stamps and Stationery	3,55	3,318
Balances with other Banks	3,85,25	2,67,747
Sundries	4,27,104	4,49,394
Cash	1,95,19,622	1,80,53,258
Rs.	7,87,94,483	7,79,90,85

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	91 2-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	24 3-8
Good Bhownugger	4 1 -2

A REPORT reaches Vienna, states the "Daily Telegraph," that the Prince of Montenegro has ordered Government officials henceforward to discard the national costume. They may adopt ordinary European dress. Perhaps, says the correspondent, this marks the dawn of civilisation in Montenegro.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

J C COPER—June 22, at the residence of his brother Mr Jamsetjee Burjorjee Doctor, Khetwadi Main Road, Mr Doraljee Patel's Burgalow. Mr Sorabshaw Burjorjee Cooper, or Doctor, Chief Clerk and Accountant to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

EOBES—June 12, at Lucknow, Frederick A W Hobbs, Jailor, Central Prison, aged 39 years.

MARTIN—June 14, at Naini Tal, William Martin, retired Indigo Planter and Talukdar of the North-Western Provinces.

NORIE—June 14, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, Margaret, daughter of Major and Mrs C E Norie, aged 21 months.

O'BRIEN—June 19, at Mian Mir, of cholera, Mary Elizabeth (Kitty), the dearly beloved wife of Mr T C O'Brien.

SULTAN—June 11, at Mussoorie, of intestinal obstruction and peritonitis, Edith Elizabeth (Mrs Sultan), the dearly beloved wife of Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, B A, LL B (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, of Delhi.

TEAL—June 16, at Lahore, Henry William Teal, after a long and painful illness, aged 70 years and 7 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10·46m., 9·43a. Low water, 3·8m., 3·51a.

League Football, Cooperage.

Meeting of the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee at the Parsee Gymkhana at 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Fortunatus entered the dock on Sunday and Umballa yesterday; the steamers Wennington Hall left on Saturday and the Worsely Hall on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kasara and Fig pt entered the dock on Saturday and Kagoshima Maru on Sunday. The steamer Dumra left on Saturday and Kalifa on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

TIGER FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A tiger presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Idar to the Victoria Gardens was brought down in a cage to Bombay by rail and dragged at the Grant Road Station on Sunday afternoon, whence the beast was conveyed under a police permit to the Victoria Gardens.

ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S OFFICER.—Mr. E. Jones, 3rd Officer of the steam ship Agapanthus, while superintending coolies working in 'tween decks on Saturday evening accidentally missed his footing and fell into No. 2 hatch, a distance of twenty-six feet. He sustained a fracture of his left thigh and injuries to his head. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained.

THE R.S.P.C.A.—During the month of May last 3 horses were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate, and with the consent of the owners; while 17 horse and 74 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 317 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 15 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 19 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. F. Canusac Commanding and the officers the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play to-day the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting.):—

March	Viscount Nelson
Overture	Rubezahl
Selection	Stephen Adams' Popular Songs
Gavotte	Ich liebe Dich
Cavatina	Pollato (I Martiri)
Valse	Les Sirenes
	Zable
	Ritow
	Henley
	Resch
	Bonizetti
	Waldteufel

TABLES TURNED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Amu, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Paterson with cheating in respect of a copper "handa" belonging to one Isa. Mr. Vellinker, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant made a complaint to the police on Sunday that the accused took away the "handa" the day before from his mother saying that he wanted it so pledged it with a certain Marwari for Rs. 2. The accused was arrested on the complaint, and inquiries were instituted into the matter with the result that the "handa" had been pledged by both the complainant and the accused with the same Marwari some months ago. During the interval they had quarrelled and the complainant took the opportunity to avenge his wrongs by getting the accused arrested and charged. The complainant was, therefore, charged with making a false complaint against the accused and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, which was awarded to the accused as compensation.

H. H. THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.—A special train, with his Highness, and thirty-five followers, arrived yesterday morning at 8-30 a. m. at the Grant Road Station. With his Highness were Kumar Shri Jeevrajsingh of Vasada, Kumar Shri Mahabatsinh of Syla, A. D. C., and several others of his Highness' Staff. On alighting from his saloon, his Highness was heartily greeted by the leading merchants of Bombay, and subjects of Jamnagar. Upwards of 3,000 people were present this being his first visit here after his installation. His Highness after shaking hands with several who were present, left the station, when he was again heartily cheered. Two bands were in attendance outside the station platform, and discoursed sweet music. His Highness drove off in a carriage and pair to his temporary residence at Mahaluxmi. The reception accorded to his His Highness by his subjects, was a clear proof of the esteem in which the young ruler is held by all with whom he comes in contact. His Highness was profusely garlanded. The station was carpeted, and all arrangements were satisfactorily carried out by Mr. D. sabhoy, the Station Master, and his assistants.

A PICKPOCKET'S ADVENTURE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Mahomed Adam with the theft of Rs. 200 in currency notes belonging to one Bhow Keshav. Evidence showed that on Sunday about 5-30 p.m. while the complainant, who was in the employ of a bunder, was taking some measurements at Pinjra pole in Bhendi Bezar the accused went up to him, stood by his side, and placing a handkerchief on his pocket removed the bundle of notes. P. c. 1833 who was passing along the road at the time saw the accused remove the bundle from the complainant's pocket. The accused on seeing the sepoy bolted and while running threw two notes for Rs. 10 each into small pieces and threw them on the road. Not minding the pieces the policeman pursued the accused and eventually arrested him in Telli Gully. The other notes were recovered from the accused. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that the police sepoy deserved great credit for the manner in which he had detected the offence. He sentenced the accused to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 25 stripes.

SALE OF THE MAZAGON MILLS.

MESSRS. BENNET AND CO., auctioneers put up to sale by public auction, yesterday afternoon, the entire property of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company now in liquidation in the presence and under the superintendence of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, the official liquidator appointed by by the High Court. There are three large buildings owned by the company on leasehold land measuring about 55193 square yards the lease extending over 999 years. The sale was subject to a reserved bid which had been fixed by the liquidator. There was a good attendance at the sale among those present being Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Dady Nusserwanjee Daoisett, Manockjee Cowasjee Petit; Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee Petit, etc. Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Bennett, of the auctioneers firm, read the conditions of the sale under which the property was put up. The bidding commenced with an offer of two lakhs from Mr. Bomanjee Petit, and advanced by bids of Rs. 25,000 each until, in about a quarter of an hour, the amount mounted up to five lakhs of rupees. There was then a temporary halt which the auctioneer tried to overcome by asserting in stentoring tones that the original cost of the property had been twenty lakhs of rupees, and that the vacant land would fetch a monthly rental of at least Rs. 2,000. The bids were then limited to Rs. 10,000, and subsequently to Rs. 5,000 each. The sonorous voice of the crier reverberated through the auction place for several minutes with the amount of the highest bid and he amused those present at one moment by making a feint to strike the hammer at Rs. 5,05,000. There was then an advanced bid of Rs. 5,000 and the property was finally knocked down to Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit at Rs. 5,10,000.

CAUSING A WIFE'S DEATH.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in March last, convicted Dew Krishna Tokade of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was disposed of at the High Court on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Many of the facts in this case were undisputed, and they were as follow :—The accused and his wife Chimi lived on perfectly good terms, but the husband was in the habit of drinking occasionally. On the 11th February last, he had received a considerable sum of money; he bought some liquor, and drank himself into a state of recklessness. He then went home, demanded food of his wife, was supplied with it, found some of it ill cooked, and in anger struck his wife with a stick. He stated before the Sessions Judge that he did not know on what part of her body he struck her, and that he struck two or three blows only. He also stated that he did not know when she died, nor did the evidence, Mr. Heaton said, enable this to be discovered. There was no doubt that she was found dead early next morning, but the injuries she received though very severe, were not of a kind to necessarily cause instant death. The probabilities, in Mr. Heaton' opinion, appeared to be that she died during the night, and it would seem that she might have been beaten outside the hut, and have crept into the hut and laid down afterwards. The medical evidence showed that the woman must have been severely beaten about the body, so much so that there was suffused blood in several parts internally, her skull was fractured, and her hand was split between the index and second finger. This blow, the Sessions Judge remarked, must have been struck with great violence, as also must the blow which fractured the skull. Mr. Heaton had no doubt that the injuries inflicted on the woman did cause death but were likely in the ordinary course of events to cause death. So far as the intention was to be determined the case must be judged as if the accused had been sober, and still had done all he did do. Mr. Heaton said he could not agree with the assessors that the offence was one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt only, for where the injuries inflicted were so terrible as in this case, and so evidently likely to result in death, the case clearly came under the definition of culpable homicide. In inflicting sentence, Mr. Heaton said a number of matters must be taken account of. The tired of native sentiment in respect of the killing of a wife was evidenced by the unwillingness of the assessors, in spite of the accused own admissions, to find him guilty of any offence at all. With the natives of India, Mr. Heaton remarked, it is less heinous to kill a wife than a stranger, in our eyes it is, if any thing, more heinous. But in administering the law in India, it seemed to him that we ought to have some regard for native sentiments, and not to enforce our view of the law unmodified by any regard for the opinions of the inhabitants of this country in those points where they differ from ours. It was very difficult to say whether, in the matter of punishment for crimes of violence, a man who had committed a crime in a state of intoxication should be dealt with as severely as if he had been sober. Mr. Heaton was disposed to think he should not, for the same degree of inherent criminality was not evidenced as in the case of a consciously deliberate offence. It was also in the accused's favour that he had throughout admitted his offence, and was unquestionably filled with remorse. Differing from both the assessors, Mr. Heaton found the accused guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

6 67.00—Bhalshanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhsmeshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B R and K—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL,

For an Exparte Decree against the first Defendant.

42,03—M R Vakil—Homusjee Bomonjee Khan vs Joshi Shiwshanker Gopaljee—Payne and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

44.01—Tyabjee D and Co—Kessowji Ruttonsey vs Manockbai widow—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

418,02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kinjee—Smetham B and N.

837.0:—Shamrao and M—Maneckchand Kanjirchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee—Cooper Sorabjee and J.

495,00—Shamrao and M—Gangadhar Jagannath Shiroadkar vs The Bombay Bank Co Ld and others—Dikshit and D M H and M and Payne and Co.

620,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cooverjee Jamsetjee Dharuwalla and another vs Framjee Heerajee Pavri and another—Crawford B and Co.

677,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and another vs Dayabhai Tapidas Vaidas—B Raghawaya.

28,02—Payne and Co—Tejpal Godex vs Sauruchand Luximchand and others—Tyabji D and Co.

131,00—Visram and others vs Fazudi and others—Little and Co.

482,01—Mulla and M—Damji Valu and others vs Valabhdas Prenji and others—Thakerdas and Co.

8,0,01—Jamshedji and R—Sarwesatlal alias Babibai widow vs Soonderbai widow—D D Romer.

661,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Chetoor Mehtraj and others vs Kallandas Vithaldas in person—Edgelow G and W.

620,02—D D Romer—Haricband Bhembari vs Parwatibai widow.

697,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Morarjee Mohanji vs Madhowji Mohrnji—R P Mehta.

692,02—Matubhoy J and M—Hargovandas Khoosalbhoy vs Nuruddin Bin Mahomed Esac—Mirza and M.

703,02—In person subhan Hajim vs Jadoo Hajim—Kanga and R.

705,02—Matubhoy J and M—Hargowardas Jagjiwandas vs Kootboodin Abdul Rahim Potabs—D R Romer.

211,02—Jagtiani and Tavil—Walji Hirjee Lodgers and others vs Esabhoy Mosha Abdulali—Mirza and M.

730,01—Crawford B and Co—Louis A Wallace and others vs Gcolamhoseii Ruttonsey Nanji—Ardeshir H D and Co.

731,02—Crawford B and Co—Louis A Wallace and others vs Manial and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

756,02—Likshit and L—Dadabhoy Nowroji vs Framji Rustumji Vikaji—In person.

749,02—Bhalshanker K and G—Amaratlal Poodarbhoy vs Scoderdas Kursondas Vallabhdas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

187,02—Wadia and G—Bajnath Gawalidas vs Kaisrchand Kastorchand and others.

[illegible]—Sorabji and L—Sconaboi vs Cooverji Nusserwanji Dadabhoy—Jamshedji and R.

71.03—Bhaisanker K and G—Motilal Narotumdas vs Marwadi Ganaji Ukaji.

135,03—Captain and V—Tookaram Malaharsa vs Gordhandas Radhakrisandas—Mansookhlal J and H.

170,02—Payne and Co—Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed vs Zulikhabai and others—Little and Co.

196,03—Crawford B and Co—Pandurang Rowji Dhorji vs Ragunath Vithal Bootha—Jamshedji and R.

223,02—Pestonji R and K—Bai Awabai Framji Patel vs Parwatibai and others—Little and Co.

231,03—J P Dastoor—Khatijabai widow and others vs Ebrahim Karimji—Mirza and M.

134,03—R P Mehta—Mararet Betrix de Souza vs Vandille Reymond—Smitham B and N.

265,03—D D Romer—Nathoo Bacherdas vs Kaikhusuroo—M Hiramaueck.

279,02—Kadalow G and W—Sausmal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonji Soratji Talati—Bhaisanker K and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

509,19109,01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayan—Payne and Co—partheard

31,01—Craigie Lead O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Bukandas Lalubhai and others—B Rogavayava Payne and Co etc.,

96,03—Little and Co—Chuturbhuj Morarjee and others vs Dhurmoobai widow—Jamsetjee and R and W G and W.

335,00—Captain and V—Devcobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamshedji and R W and G and Co.

577,01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hossein Khan vs Mackia Begum widow—Little and Co.

255,02—Mulla and M—Bibibai widow vs Rambai widow and others—Khederdas S and N.

347,01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghelia Dewsey and others—Mansookhlal J and M D D Romer.

184,02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhimji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir N D and A.

492,01—Chitnis and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Dinkar Nana Morowjee and others—Chitnis and M Little and Co E G and W.

847,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabai vs Nanabhai Jivanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.

754,01—Captain and V—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.

140,03—Payne and Co—Soora Dhulia and others vs Memon Abdul Suckoor Hajee Joonas and others—Mulla and M.

592,02—Wadia and G—Toolka Kerra and others vs Bhoonsali Rughoordas Vandrawandas—Edgelow G and W.

147,02—Jamsetjee and R—Hearjee Bhojraj vs Jamnabai widow.

A NEW general War Office order decrees that the privilege of wearing linen collars shall no longer be exclusively retained by officers of the 7th Hussars and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, as hitherto. Collars are to be worn by all officers with the service dress, but only "as a tentative measure," and not more than one-eighth of an inch of collar is to show above the collar of the jacket.

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THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Monday.—Pressure has continued rising in Bengal and the depression in that area has practically filled up. The rainfall in North-East India has been confined almost entirely to North Bengal and the Brahmaputra Valley, where Cheerapoonjee has received seven and a half inches, Jalpaiguri four, Shillong three and a half, Dinajpur two and a half, and Dhubri two. Moderately heavy rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and rain has increased on the West Coast but only few showers have been received in the interior of Burma and of the Peninsula. Mergui reports 4 inches; Moulmein, Diamond Island and Akyab 2 1-2; Goa and Mormugao 3 inches; Mangalore 2 1-2, and Karwar 2. Light to moderate rain will probably continue in Burma and on the West Coast, but though showers may occur in the Deccan and the Central Provinces there are no indications at present of the extension of general rain into the interior of the peninsula. Winds show an irregular cyclonic circulation in West Bengal and rain in North-east India to-day will probably be confined chiefly to Assam and East and North Bengal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Fortunatus, Captain M. Robinson, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Melbourne via Colombo, experienced rough weather. The Japan mail steamship Co.'s steamer Kagoshima Maru, Captain K. Kore, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama, encountered squally weather from Colombo. The Hansa Line steamer Gutenfels, Captain W. Rode, which arrived on Sunday from Hamburg via Antwerp, had fine weather until three days ago, since then moderate monsoon.

DAMAGE TO HOUSES.

A portion of the south wall of a two storeyed house, belonging to Jan Mahomed Sajan and situated in Nishanpada Road, Bombay, collapsed on Sunday night. The house, which is twenty years old, was at the time of the accident fully occupied, but fortunately no one was injured. The Executive Engineering Department of the Municipality were informed and they ordered the tenants to vacate the building, which they did.—The corner of the first floor wall of a house belonging to Haji Adam Mahomed in Ripon Road, gave way and fell on the footpath. No one was injured.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In, Cts.	Esplade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	18 49	19 56	17 66	21 62
Monday, 22nd June	1 20	0 81	1 51	0 99
Total	19 69	20 37	19 17	22 61
Total fall to June 22, 1902	7 17	11 93	9 78	9 74
Total fall to June 22, 1901	27 23	19 68	22 21	20 47

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 19th	3	37

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·570	NW	7	88·1	78·4	81	...	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·625	E	14	91·8	?	73	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·445	SE	5	86·3	84·5	83	...	0·01	— 0·3
Aden	29·867	SE	10	94·8	82·8	74	...	0·01	— 0·01
Kamaran	29·572	Calm	1	93·0	85·4	50	...	0·22	— 0·22
Sirsa	29·429	?	9	110·3	92·8	49	...	0·14	— 0·73
Delhi	29·388	NW	6	103·7	92·7	43	...	0·12	— 1·62
Agra	29·403	SW	11	102·0	92·4	47

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HIGH LIFE IN THE EAST, "	... 8	0
PRINCESAS, in boxes of 50 and 100	... 6	0
LONDRES " "	... 6	0
REGALIA CHICA " "	... 5	8
NUEVO HABANO, in boxes of 100	... 5	0
2 a HABANO "	... 4	8

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1903.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

CRIMINOLOGY has not yet been very carefully studied in India, nor has the desirability of curing, rather than punishing, criminal tendencies being systematically considered. What those responsible aim at is that the punishment shall fit the crime first, and then that the process shall be as nearly self-supporting as possible. They appear to believe in the efficacy of disciplinary treatment, and in the Bombay report, for instance, we find that among a grand total of 29,232 prisoners in the jails of the presidency during the past year 10,215 punishments were distributed over and above the mere matter of imprisonment. There are two classes of these punishments, minor and major, the former being adopted where it is possible. The class includes warnings, separate, cellular, and solitary confinement, and other punishments, whilst the major class comprises penal diet, handcuffing and link-fetters, combinations of minor punishments, and other punishments. The two last-named may not descend to absolute barbarity, but the names are sufficiently comprehensive to mean anything from hanging by the thumbs to breaking at the wheel. Yeraoda, the great Central Jail of the Presidency, seems to have effected an improvement in the character of the prisoners, for corporal punishments declined, and the Superintendent says that general behaviour of the prisoners was good. The "number of warnings remained constant as this is a form of punishment which meets the requirements of many cases." We are not aware of what a so-called warning consists. There are men who would undergo corporal punishment rather than listen to a sermon, but we do not for a moment suppose that the prisoners at Yeraoda prefer attempting to be of good behaviour rather than face a homily from the jail-chaplain; though that is a logical deduction. The Superintendent finds it interesting to note that the rate of punishments has been increased in the minor and decreased in the major form; but he warns his readers that though this is a step in the right direction, it must not be lauded if secured by a relaxation of discipline. It seems, however, that a new Superintendent was in charge of the prison for half the year "which must always make a difference in the number and class of punishments inflicted—especially, we presume, if one be a humane man, a theorist, or a man who commands universal respect. But another explanation suggests itself, which is that more prisoners than usual were placed in the printing press, consequent on increase of work there. Press work is not regarded as being so irksome as other forms of hard labour. Moreover it is more interesting and instructive, and the only natural result was that punishments fell off."

Generally speaking the employment of convicts during the period of their incarceration is such as to qualify them to pursue profitable vocations after release, though it does not seem that Government quite turns their labour to as good purpose as might be. The Deccan gang has been employed on unremunerative labour, one body of men set to clear and level ground in the city of Bijapur. Quite as profitably might they have been engaged widening the roads at Matheran or carrying out the sanitary improvements which numerous municipal areas require but cannot raise money to pay for. So far as possible Government should endeavour to avoid interfering with vested interests or competing with private enterprise. In the matter of the printing press it has scarcely done this. The press, according to the new report, has undertaken the printing and distributing of half the standard forms formerly supplied by the Government Central Press at Bombay. Heavy expenditure has been incurred in plant and machinery, and stocks of paper had of necessity to be purchased. These items, set down in one year in the accounts, look as though the press had been worked at a loss. Such however was not the case. It will be found a very profitable undertaking—at the cost of the private jobbing printers who pay taxes, and would have been very glad to print all the work the Central Press was unable to turn out, at a reasonable cost—indeed at a greater saving to the country than can possibly be effected by the employment of amateurs in jail. We say amateurs advisedly for the professional printer is a man of more than average moral character, and no fully competent press man is ever to be found within the four walls of his Majesty's jails.

The report on the Central Provinces Jails which comes to hand simultaneously with that of Bombay contains an observation which might appropriately be applied to quite fifty per cent. of official documents since the issues of the "razor" resolution. "Where brevity has been attained," says the Chief Commissioner's Secretary, "it has been for the most part at the expense of interest." It is, he thinks, quite possible to compress all the information required in a report within the limit of space now prescribed. The printers they train in jail would do this for them by setting the reports in smaller type, and that is the simplest way out of the difficulty, for every official is not a born precis writer, and the ability to put a quart of information into a pint pot of foolscap is directly traceable to a divine gift. In the Central Provinces the press most in favour used to be an oil-press, but one of the results of inspections made by Major Banatvala is to strengthen the view that oil-pressing is not as a rule a suitable form of industry for district jails. It requires to be carefully managed—every industry does—to make it a financial success. As it is it affords considerable opportunity for peculation, says the Chief Commissioner's Secretary. If that official had had the advantage of a commercial training he would have known that every branch of industry under the sun affords opportunities for peculation, and that capable as well as careful management is wanted in every branch of industry, or it can only be carried on with profit to the wrong pocket. The oil-industry is much too slippery either for jail-birds or jailers. There is a difficulty as to the exaction of the proper task, and where more than one prisoner is employed on the same oil-mill, a man is liable to get punished for the idleness of his fellow-workmen. Still that is to be risked as the jail-bird is the punishee and not the jailer, and it is not proposed to abandon oil-pressing entirely. Preference will be given to aloe-pounding and stone-breaking. These occupations are equally penal for the convict, but less exacting for his custodian, for the task can easily be measured, and does not require so much detailed attention and experience in order to make them a financial success. There also is the defect of the whole penal system of the country. It must aim at being a financial success. If there are not sufficient prisoners to carry on a particular class of work will it—be logical and send out and secure more. Little thought seems to be devoted to what should be the first aim and object of those who provide the jails—to reform rather than to punish the men, to have their methods morally not financially successful.

GRASSHOPPERS.

A RECENT number of "The Agricultural Ledger" gives an interesting account of that lively enemy to the crops, the grasshopper. Mr. Stewart Stockman, of the Civil Veterinary Department, made it his special study, and his observations, extending over four months, on the caged insect and the wild unfettered one are embodied in his paper. He does not worry too much over detailed classification of the grasshopper family, though he frankly recognises their relationship with the voracious locust. Finding that in their larger varieties they worked serious damage to crops he set to work to find how they could be circumvented and their numbers reduced. Rice and jowari are the two crops that find most favour with one section of the grasshopper family, while another prefers cotton. The practical question Mr. Stockman sought to elucidate was how to protect these plants from the attacks of the insects. One thing became plainly evident to him that it was absurdly impossible to attempt to exterminate grasshoppers. He devised a plan for trawling the flooded rice fields on a large scale, and it promises fair success in reducing their numbers. The trawling net is made of two strips of cotton cloth with mosquito net sewn between, the whole measuring twenty yards by seven feet, iron sinkers are fixed to the lower border, and by these with drag ropes men keep the net in position, while the upper border is drawn along by men holding tight two ropes attached to each end. If this net be skilfully trawled over a rice field the young grasshoppers are scooped up by it, and when it is full the two borders are quickly brought and kept together, the grasshoppers being carefully emptied into a sack and the net utilised again until the whole field has been trawled. A somewhat similar method with necessary modifications has been devised for jowari and cotton. There is, of course, a danger that all the rice land-owners cannot be got to trawl at the same time, and the aim would be missed by the grasshoppers escaping from one field to another, which they can easily do, though they are not of a specially gregarious nature. Mr. Stockman tried, according to instruction, the "Locust fungus" in use in South Africa, after first ascertaining that it was growing vigorously. The result was highly unsatisfactory, for only about thirteen insects out of an enormous number experimented on died, for as Mr. Stockman says the method did not exclude death from ordinary causes. For four months the experiments continued, and the results being negative, they were discontinued.

Arsenic was tried in October, and it took four days to kill six grasshoppers who got nothing else whatever to eat, and six days to kill eight who were allowed green food as well. So that weapon of destruction may be said to have failed, for the danger of scattering arsenious acid wholesale in fields in the hope of tempting grasshoppers from their natural food, which is there in plenty, is too risky where cattle and birds might eat it, and also prohibitively expensive, for to be of any use it should be closely applied and over a large area. Carbolic acid and phenyle killed grasshoppers after three to five minutes' immersion, common salt in saturated solution did the dead in about five minutes, copper sulphate in fifteen minutes, pure kerosine in one minute, and boiling water instantaneously. For obvious reasons these cannot be applied on fields of young crops. The grasshopper increases rapidly, each female laying about two hundred eggs in the year. The eggs are laid in the ground in soft damp soil where grass abounds for preference. After forty days the young green paphas emerge from the eggs and spend two months and a half moulting, at intervals of a fortnight, eating meanwhile; the green colour gradually giving place to darker colours and harder integuments. That brings them on to egg-laying time towards the end of the rains, and they take to flying afterwards, relapsing into a period of quiescence from November to the next rains, when they re-appear, the lady grasshoppers laying batches of eggs for future hatching. A year is the term of a grasshopper's life, he moderates his transports about then and dies away. Their appetite is considerable, they nibble all the soft part of the rice-stem or jowari—according to their taste—hopping from stem to stem and scraping each clean until satisfied. There are fortunately exterminators in nature, birds, such as the crow, the starling, and the myna, which snap them up when they leave the grass to prey on the crops. Ants attack them when on the ground, so that life is not all high jinks to the grasshopper, active and far-reaching as he is. Indeed he would be reduced to extremities only that the females lay many eggs safely in the earth before they attract the attention of birds by attacking the taller crops. Mr. Stockman found that many of the Malguzars were willing to adopt his trawling method of destroying these insects, but he hardly thinks that the majority will do anything unless they are ordered and isolated efforts by individuals would be useless. The expense of the process is so little as to be hardly worth considering, and he suggests that it might be advisable to make a small grant to start an anti-grasshopper crusade, quite certain as he is that destroying the immature grasshoppers in one season would reduce the number of these pests for many years.

THE RANGOON TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

JUDGING from its annual report the Rangoon Trades' Association is in a flourishing condition, and apart from its usefulness to tradesmen as a medium for recovering debts it looks after the general interests of its members in a manner that must arouse envy in Madras and Bombay tradesmen. Among the subjects recently considered by the Committee of the Association was the administration of the estates of deceased persons. At present the period of time between the death of a person and the appointment of an administrator is counted as operative in so far as the Limitation Act is concerned, and it often happens that a claim which is not barred at the time of the person's death becomes barred before the appointment of an administrator. This is no doubt a hardship, and the Rangoon Association supports the kindred Association at Calcutta in its efforts to have this period exempt, and has hopes that this will be done. Another point which was discussed was the fact that the Government, in drafting the new Civil Procedure Code, has made no real attempt to simplify the execution of decrees and the recovery of just and lawful debts. Long and strenuous efforts will have to be made before the simple and effective remedy suggested by Mr. Justice Fox of the Burma High Court will figure in the Civil Procedure Code. The Committee of the Association has addressed the Government of Burma, recommending the registration of domestic servants and coolies in Rangoon, but without success, the Lieutenant-Governor being of opinion that registration would not tend to induce a better class of servants into Burma. The relations between Government servants and tradesmen being unsatisfactory the Committee addressed the Government pointing out the direction in which its intervention was called for. It was pointed out that, in the ordinary course of business, it was impossible to refuse credit to Government servants and that, when a decree for recovery of a debt was obtained, it was, owing to defective legislation, almost impossible to enforce it. Notwithstanding the existence of circulars in which indebtedness was discouraged tradesmen could seldom or never get the co-operation of Heads of Departments to enforce compliance with the intentions of Government as contained in its circulars, and applications made to them were in most cases unavailing.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia with the outward mails of the 12th instant left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 30th May shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 311,543 maunds and Rs. 62,252 in the earnings.

IT is understood that Mr. Claude White and Major Younghusband will probably meet the Tibetan representatives on the Sikkim frontier next month to discuss the outstanding questions of commercial relations between India and Thibet.

MR. CABLE, of Messrs. Bird and Company, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has been nominated by the Viceroy and Governor-General as representative of the Chamber for the seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Montagu Turner.

THE plague mortality figures in India during the past week have undergone a decided drop from 6,014 to 3,707. The smaller figure, however, is still exceptionally high for the middle of June and is nearly three times as big as the figure for the corresponding week of last year. The Punjab with a fall in plague deaths from 4,874 to 2,753 accounts mainly for the improvement, but all the other infected parts share in the decrease, except Bombay City and Presidency and Calcutta where the figures are at a standstill. In the United Provinces the abatement is from 163 to 62 deaths.

A CORPS of Chitrali Scouts is to be raised and Captain O'Grady of the Kurram Militia has been appointed Commandant with Lieutenant Hogg of the 2-4th Gurkha Rifles as Second-in-Command. The scouts will be taken out for training in batches of one hundred for two months at a time, and it is hoped by this means to get together six hundred efficients in the first twelve months. When not out on training the men will reside in their own homes. The Mehtar of Chitral is cordially co-operating in the arrangements. The headquarters of the Corps will probably be in Chitral.

THE Paris Chamber of Commerce on June 3rd celebrated its hundredth anniversary by a banquet at which M. Loubet, M. Combes, and the majority of the Ministers were present.

A SERIOUS epidemic of measles has broken out on the old wooden training ship St. Vincent, at Portsmouth, and 800 men and boys are in quarantine, while about thirty have been sent to the Haslar Hospital.

M. MAX REGIS, while on his way to a meeting in Paris on June 3rd, was attacked near the Monparnasse Railway Station by a Socialist. He drew his revolver and fired in the air. He received some blows with sticks and was slightly injured.

A PARIS mother and her two children, who had been recommended to feed herself and the children on horseflesh as a preventive of consumption, were admitted to the Lariboisiere Hospital in a serious condition, and displaying every symptom of having been poisoned.

THE German Emperor has directed Prince Radolin, his Ambassador in Paris to express to M. Delcasse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, his thanks for the assistance given to the German cruiser Amazone, after her mishap at Brest.

JULIO GUTIERREZ, lift-boy in a Buenos Aires business house, was endeavouring to ascertain the greatest speed at which his lift would travel when he failed to apply the brake and crashed through the roof. He was flung into the street below, and was picked up in a serious condition.

OCCUPIED and unoccupied balloons will ascend simultaneously on June 4 from Paris, Strasburg, Zurich, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Bath, Madrid, and Bluehill, in the United States. They will all carry scientific instruments; and the finders of unoccupied balloons will be rewarded.

AT St. Mary-at-Hill Church there was a service illustrated with cinematograph pictures of Shrewsbury batting at the nets, and in the sermon which followed feeling reference was made by the Rev. J. Carlile, of the Church Army, to the death of the famous cricketer who, he said, must not be judged too harshly.

THE STRONG TALE

A PILE OF ARMS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

PENANG, JUNE 1.

"ARMS, PALMS, AND CHINAMEN."—ROSENGRANTZ.

When you've shouted "Rule Britannia" and have sung "God save the Queen" and your friends have wished to see you soon come back, it is distinctly annoying to find someone winking at you in the darkness. A wink is rude and disgustingly familiar—whether the light gal winks at you in the darkness or the dark gal in the light. A "snook" is, of course, a "casus belli"; but a wink can only be regarded with silent, deep disdain. To mark our resentment we steamed eastward—eastward for three whole days. The other people went through blue water to reach Penang. We steamed over green. Yes "once more upon the waters, yet once more, and the waves bound beneath me as a steed that knows its rider."

As the sun was setting we got our first glimpse of Sumatra. Slowly the mountains rose above the horizon, for, slowly they had risen, ever since a now defunct volcano sent them hurtling into the air. From hour to hour they deepen in colour, and as their age is now several thousand years it will easily be understood they are now numerous shades deeper than jet. Moreover, as it was afternoon when we first saw them, and our progression painfully slow, it was pitch-dark when we came abreast of them. As we watched, however, we could see the evidences of the restless inconstancy of Nature. There were no preliminary rumblings, no trembling, no shock; suddenly a dark mass of hills detached itself and was thrown out into the sea. Why being able to detach itself it should require throwing out, or who threw it, we were unable to ascertain and gave up trying with an achin' head.

When first we saw the land we thought it was a forest of virgins, a wilderness of woe. But no, they were merely palms and undergrowth. This is not the fault of the Local Agricultural Department, or yet of the indefatigable Conservator of Forests. They would have been palms and overgrowth, but that Nature, in its wisdom, has so ordained that nothing in those latitudes shall exceed the palm in stature.

"Just such an umbrageous solitude, you think, must Alexander Selkirk's lonely home in another ocean have been," I ruminated.

But the Philistine Smitheon blurted out: "Robinson Crusoe didn't live in an umbrageous solitude at all. He lived in a half-tent, half-hut, half-cave, which he built himself. He wasn't lonely. He had a parrot and goats and other desirable companions, not to mention of his man Friday. Moreover he didn't live in an ocean, either this or any other. He lived on land, high and dry, beyond the topmost floodmark!"

It was well something occurred to turn the subject of conversation. A Dutch field-cornet, ashore, began to wave his arms in the breeze.

"What place is this?" asked one.

"Ahem," said I. "This is Pulo Bay where Holland now maintains a coal-store, France supports a Mont de Piete, and Italy has established an ice-cream emporium. They have acted quite contrarily to international etiquette, and their action is a distinct menace to the peace of Europe." How much more I should have said I cannot tell, for someone opened a discussion on the subject of predatory rodents with the monosyllabic ejaculation, "Rats."

I must add, however, I was gratified to find that here the omnipresent Lloyds had taken the place of the now omniscient Muscovite, and sit up aloft, watching the great ships passing to the ends of the earth.

"A Rolly-polly pudding has ends," sneered Smitheon, looking over my shoulder. "The earth is an oblate spheroid." Moreover he asked, "where does he draw the line what is a great ship and what isn't? Why doesn't he watch the little ships too? They are far more interesting."

But as he spoke the sun dropped down behind Sumatra, its flames rising above it; but it didn't sink to rest. It went on and on, touching every bit of the British Empire in its course. It seemed to wink, too, as it left us gazing at Sumatra. "Wonderful Britishers" it seemed to say, "you handed over Sumatra to the Dutch, because you saw it wasn't worth keeping, and they have had continuous fighting ever since. Why don't you do the same with Ireland?"

I did not feel myself called upon to reply, for some one chipped in with a word which gave me my opportunity.

"The Achin war is over at last, and the intermittent strife of that languid conflict no longer disturbs the wild land around the Golden Mountain," said one.

"So is the China War, first and subsequent stages, the Crimea, the Mutiny, War with Afghanistan, War with Sind, War with the Sikhs; the Punjab has been annexed; we have thrashed the Ashantis, Zulus, Burmese, and Venezuelans. The Boer republics have been annexed. Queen Anne's dead; the Dutch occupy Holland, and King Edward VII reigns in his stead!" This from Smitheon who scowled as he said it.

Not so I. I was exceedingly obliged by the gentleman's reminder. For it recalled to me the fact that at this very spot, if somewhat closer to the coast, I was the involuntary, but by no means perturbed, observer of a bombardment by a flotilla of Dutch gunboats. What they bombarded matters little. Whether they hit anything, still less. It was a matinee performance, and quite nice. That war was a languid war, and you are idly wondering whether it is worth while saying anything more about it, when you remember as evidence that the war really is over, that there, on the shore, are brown clusters of something which look like hop-poles standing at close quarters, as far as the eye can reach. These were what you mistook for a forest of virgins. They are muskets, shooting irons of every sort and variety. They are a pile of arms. They clothe the whole island so to speak. But it need not trouble you for a long time yet. There they will rest until the next time the Dutch and Achinese wish to fight.

Next day at breakfast, mark ye, gentle reader, not after dinner "the conscious water saw its god and blushed." Smith says the water turned blue, and green, and yellow, that it became in short a sort of aqueous chameleon. Nothing of the sort. The place is called "Pullawayo," so you may let him if you like. Anyhow the sea was oily, Standard oily. You are struck first by the wealth of palms; secondly by the clothing of the people you are going to see by and bye; and, thirdly, by something which drifts across the bows.

The steamer is moving, well, gently I will say—thanks to Calcutta coal and the absence of competition, when this something drifts across the bows, bringing with it a strange languorous odour which somehow recalls the West. It is red, rubicund, round. Gaze well at it, gentle reader, mark it my languid, liquid, limpid lilolooper. Have you seen it before? It is your First Junk! You will now realise why the Dutch hold on here though the experience has cost them so much.

It is that they may have a market for these rubicund roturiers, the commodity known to commerce as Cheese, Dutch, red-skinned!

The Purser has been subpœned. The ship's victuals have given out. You have no provender to-day but that Dutch cheese and rye-bread.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION AT BELGRADE.

CULPRITS UNEASY.

ASSASSINS PROMOTED.

THE SERVIAN SUCCESSION.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

There are indications that the Servian Government is becoming uneasy at the attitude of the Powers.

The Servian Foreign Minister declares that the Government is not concerned in the murders, and is only fulfilling a patriotic duty in taking up office.

It is admittedly difficult to punish the murderers owing to the power of the army which could depose Karageorgevitch or overthrow the Government.

Karageorgevitch will attend a gala performance at the Theatre on the 25th inst.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Several officers who were conspicuous in the Belgrade assassinations have since been promoted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Queen Draga's sisters absolutely deny that they intend to proclaim their brother heir to the throne.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREECE AND THE CURRANT MONOPOLY.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Holland have threatened to denounce the Commercial Treaties with Greece if the Currant Monopoly Agreement with a British Syndicate is confirmed.

THE WOOLWICH DISASTER.

FRENCH SYMPATHY.

President Loubet, in addition to General Andre, telegraphed to the King, expressing his sympathy with the families of the victims in the Woolwich disaster.

THE INDIAN TEA TRADE.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK.

The "Financial News," commenting on the improved outlook in the Indian tea trade, says that the healthy change is reflected in the yearly reports of the various companies now appearing, and in view of the brightening prospects of the industry the shares of the leading companies offer to investors reasonable attractions.

The article highly commends the increasing practice of devoting suitable portions of the estates to the cultivation of sisal, rubber. cocoanut, etc.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE NATIONALISTS AND THE LAND BILL.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, June 21, says:—The Nationalists are perturbed at the refusal of the Government to accept certain important amendments in the Land Bill. The Ministerial majorities against these amendments were only 41 and 42. It was at first believed that the Bill was imperilled. The general opinion now is that the Bill will pass.

STEAMER ON FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

The steamer Pindari put back on Saturday evening to Diamond Harbour on fire. The Port Commissioners' fire boat Hetty left at daylight yesterday morning to render any assistance required. The latest news is that the fire on board is now quite under control, and that the steamer will probably return to Calcutta. The fire occurred in aft or No. 4 hold among some jute. A gang of coolies were despatched last evening to break into the cargo before it swelled. The Hetty remains alongside until the vessel returns to Calcutta.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DOUBLING OF THE LINE FROM LANOWLI TO POONA.

POONA, JUNE 22.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have decided to double their line from Lanowli to Poona, a distance of 38 miles. The work some years ago was spoken of by the late Mr. Nugent as being famine works projected by the Government to be taken in hand immediately. Since then owing to terrible famines of closing years of last century the line was not taken in hand, but now the estimates had been called, plans and specifications prepared, and an application has been sent to the Collector of Poona to take up the land. An estimate of the cost for doubling the line was made by Mr. Clement West about four years ago. It is now being revised by Mr. Wendon, and will be sent to the Board of Directors at Home, and thence to the Government of India for sanction. The cost will be something like one lakh a mile. The train may come easily from Bombay in 3 1-2 hours.

THE SIRDARS OF THE DECCAN.

ELECTION TO THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices issued for the election of one of the Sirdars of the Deccan for the Bombay Legislative Council will close on the 26th of August. The Chief of Ichalkaranjee is the present member.

THE SANGRAMGAR COLLIERY MURDER CASE.

APPEAL BY THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

ACCUSED'S RETRIAL ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

To-day Justices Rampini and Handley allowed the appeal by the Bengal Government in the case of H. A. Martin, Manager, Sangramgar Colliery, Raneegunge, who was charged with the murder of a native named Bisto Bowri. Martin was tried at the Burdwan Sessions, where the jurors unanimously found him not guilty of murder. One juror, however, found him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Judge accepted the verdict of the majority, and acquitted the accused, but the Bengal Government appealed against this decision to the High Court, who now ordered Martin's retrial by the Sessions Judge of Alipore on the ground of misdirection of the jury.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE.

VISIT TO DASTUR NOSHERWAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

POONA, JUNE 22.

Lady Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill, visited Dastur Nosherwan Girls' School this afternoon. Her Excellency was received at the entrance by the school committee and was conducted afterwards to the different classes. Her Excellency was much pleased, and admired the embroidery and needle-work done by the students. Her Excellency left amid cheers by the girls.

FOR SERVICE IN SOMALILAND.

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

General Egerton is starting to assume Command in Somaliland. He proceeds with his staff by the mail steamer.

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

Captain R. Fife, Yorkshire Regiment, A.-D.-C. to Lord Ampthill, and Master of the Ootacamund Hounds, is under orders for service in Somaliland, and will leave Ootacamund immediately.

DEATH OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

SIMLA JUNE 22.

Lieutenant H. Prior, 43rd Gurkhas, was drowned whilst boating at Manipur yesterday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA JUNE 22.

Brevet-Major McMahon, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed Assistant-Commandant Mounted Infantry School, at Aldershot.

Brigadier-General Richardson has been transferred from the command of the Hyderabad Contingent to the Command of the Bundelkhand District. Colonel Woon, lately officiating in command of Bundelkhand, is posted as Colonel on the Staff, Bannu and Tochi.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following excerpts are from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 16th June:—

Resumed consideration, with reference to Trustees Resolution the 9th June 1903, of Item 2 of the Report of the Land Committee No. IV, dated the 7th May 1903, regarding the proposed additions and omissions of properties in connection with Scheme II.

The proposals were discussed block by block. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, consideration of the proposals in regard to Block E, as given in para. 8 of the Report, was postponed.

The other proposals having been agreed to, it was resolved—

Resolution.—Item 2 of the Report of the Land Committee No. IV, of the 7th May 1903, excepting paragraph 8 relating to Block E, the consideration of which is postponed to the next meeting, is adopted.

The necessary steps should be taken for the notification of the properties and for all other procedure necessary under the Act.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 14th April 1903, papers underlying Circular No. 174 on memorandum by the Chairman having reference to the Solicitor's advice with regard to the proposed resumption of the Colaba Cotton Green Plot.

The Chairman referred to his Note of the 28th April 1903, in which he observed that Government had stated that they would be glad to consider any representation the Trustees may make as to the terms of transfer of the plot to the Railway Company which they may consider equitable. He was of opinion that the Trustees should state to Government the circumstances under which they made the Cotton Green plot available as a site for railway sidings and the conditions which they imposed, adding that if there are any technical difficulties in precisely complying with the Board's conditions, it may be possible to obviate such difficulties by modifying the proposals made in paragraph 3 of the Solicitors' letter or by any other means which may suggest themselves to Government for arriving substantially at the terms on which the Board were willing to allow the Railway Company the use of the land.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed in the terms suggested in the Chairman's Note of 28th April 1903.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The final forecast of the wheat crop in the Districts of the N.-W. F. Province, for 1902-03 is as under:—

Season.—Owing to favourable and timely rain in August, September and October, large sowings were made on unirrigated lands. These constitute the uncertain factor as the irrigated sowings vary little from year to year. This year they formed 32 per cent. of the whole area. The unirrigated crop was in a precarious state owing to the total failure of rains for three months from the end of October to the end of January. A timely fall in the last week of January however saved the situation for the time being. But February was again absolutely rainless, and the prospect of the crop became very dismal. Rain fortunately again set in early in March and it up to harvest time has been almost over abundant. On the whole the season has been a favourable one.

Area.—The actual area under wheat now comes to 822,900 acres against 855,000 acres estimated in the second forecast, but as compared with the area of the last year, there is an increase of 23,400 acres. All districts except Kohat share in this increase which is mainly in the unirrigated crop and is due to good rainfall and flood irrigation. In Kohat the area has contracted by about 6,000 acres owing to failure of rain and spring irrigation at sowing time, but this is more than counterbalanced by a greatly improved outturn.

Yield.—The total outturn of wheat this year is estimated at 234,594 tons—8 maunds or 653 lbs. per acre against 159,279 tons—5 3-5 maunds or 461 lbs. per acre last year. Considering that 68 per cent. of the crop is unirrigated, this outturn is decidedly good and the yield all round except on part of the unirrigated areas of the Peshawar district is much above average. The crop came to maturity in a good healthy condition but the quality of the grain may be damaged to some extent where it was lying on the threshing floor by the heavy rains of the month.

Prices and stocks.—The price of wheat has varied very little during the last six months. It was selling at 13-4 and 13 sers in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan respectively in the first fortnight of October while the rates at the end of April were 14 1-4 and 13 sers respectively. The rate is now (15th instant) 14 1-2 and 13 1-2 sers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan respectively, and this slight drop in prices shows that old stocks have practically been exhausted. This is due to the unusually large exports trans-border owing to failure of the last two crops, and partly to the lateness of the harvest which is even now only partly reaped. When the new grain comes on the market a rapid fall in prices may be expected.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Last Saturday, while polo was in progress at all the clubs, and Hurlingham and Ranelagh were crowded with fashionable ladies dressed in the lightest of summer toilette, a hailstorm broke, such as has seldom or never been remembered before. It lasted for two hours, the pavilions being packed with people unable to get even to the club houses; and when it stopped, the roads to town were flooded in many places, and it was quite impossible to give a conveyance of any sort.

The matches in London have not been very distinctive, either as to play or players, during the week. The most recent arrival is Mr. Forbell Kerr, perhaps the very best all round sportsman that America has ever produced. In addition to being a first class polo player, a good steeplechase rider, and a capital man to hounds, he is also a crack shot, an expert golfer and tennis player, and can make quite a lengthy break with the ivory balls. As soon as motoring came in, he turned his attention to it, speedily taking his place amongst the leading drivers. And on Wednesday while playing at Hurlingham, he told me that he had been asked by the German Automobile Club to represent them in the coming Gordon-Bennett race in Ireland. He had a German motor car at Hurlingham, and a very powerful and workmanlike machine it seemed to be.

At Ranelagh, on Tuesday, the 3rd Dragoon Guards (Past and Present) namely Colonel Ryder, Major Bingham, M. F. A. Gill, and Captain A. E. W. Harman (back) defeated the 2nd Life Guards (Captain Lyon, Lord Wicklow, Mr. H. C. S. Ashton, and Lord Montgomerie (back)) after a very good game by five goals to four. At Roehampton on the same day the Old Cantabs (Mr. Walter McCreery, Captain Godfrey Heseltine, Mr. F. M. Freake, and Mr. L. McCreery) had a very good game with the Old Marlburians, consisting of Mr. J. B. Dale, Mr. E. B. Sheppard, Mr. G. A. Miller, and Mr. C. D. Miller (back). By the way polo players will be interested to hear that Mr. C. D. Miller, who is so well known on Indian polo ground, is to be married next August, and that his youngest sister's engagement to Mr. Cecil Nevalle, another celebrated polo player, has recently been announced.

A Hurlingham they have been playing a handicap tournament during the week, the final of which will be fought out on Saturday next, when the match, Hurlingham vs. Ranelagh, one of the biggest contests of the season, is certain to draw a very large crowd interested in the fortunes of the two clubs. Next Wednesday will be Alderman's Day at Ranelagh, when polo match will be played by the officers of seven regiments, besides teams representing the Royal Artillery, the 1st Army Corps, and the Staff College. In addition there will be Military Mounted Sports, an ascent of the Aero Club, and music by massed bands, the whole of the gate money to be given to the Aldershot Polo Club for the new polo ground at Aldershot.

Interest in polo travelled a little out of London in the past few days, the Eton Park Club having both an Open Tournament and a Handicap Tournament during the week. The finals of both will be played next Saturday when a Ranelagh team will fight a team of Roehampton for the possession of the Open Cup. Mr. F. Graham, well known in India, is a leading member of the Eton Park Club, and has been playing continuously there during the season.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander A. J. G. Puffard, which left Bombay on the 14th January last, as Hospitalship for the Somaliland Expeditionary Force, returned to Bombay yesterday morning, and dropped anchor opposite the Government Dockyard. From Bombay she conveyed Brigadier-General Maitland, General Officer commanding at Aden, his Highness the Sultan of Lahej, his Highness the Ameer of Dathali, with their relatives, and friends who returned from the Delhi Durbar. A detachment of the Hampshire Regiment for the Aden Boundary Commission, 17 special officers, specie for the Expeditionary Force, stores, and a few details for Berbera, and reached Aden on the 19th January, after disembarking the Delhi Durbaries at Aden. She proceeded to Berbera on the same day, where she disembarked the stores and details and returned to Aden. On the 2nd February the R. I. M. S. Mayo, with the Hospital Staff and stores, etc., arrived at Aden. After taking on board the above the Hardinge proceeded to Berbera where she embarked about 262 transport attendants for conveyance to Obbia, arriving there on the 14th February. The transport attendants were disembarked at Obbia and immediately started removing stores to Berbera prior to the evacuation of Obbia as a base. Besides being a Hospitalship she was employed between Berbera, Obbia, and Aden, on transport duty until 17th April, when the final removal of the men, animals, and stores took place to Berbera. There was a large quantity of stores still remaining at Obbia, which could not be shipped owing to the approach of the S. W. monsoon, and which had to be destroyed. After landing the stores which she had conveyed to Berbera, she left for Aden where she received fresh water, coal, and provisions, and then returned and lay at Berbera from 27th April to 14th June, where she received the sick and wounded as they arrived from the front. The Hardinge, under the command of Commander Pffarl, left Berbera on the 14th June with 5 sick officers, 3 British sick details, 140 native sick troops, 6 British details and 19 native details, and called at Aden for coal, where she disembarked Major Howison-Crauford, Major Sharp, and Captain Dickinson, en route to England, and left for Bombay on the evening of the 16th inst., with Major Gilbert, I. M. S., Captain Roland, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and details mentioned above. Besides this she has on board the following Hospital staff:—Major Sarkies, I.M.S. Captain Gibbs, I.M.S., Captain Morris, R.A.M.C. Assistant Surgeon Byrne, Sub-Conductor Morris, S. and T. Corps, 22 Non-commissioned Officers and men, 23 public followers, one Hospital storekeeper, and two private followers.

On the 12th June the Bear Mounted Contingent left in the steamer Narbudda for South Africa. They arrived there from front on the 10th June. H. M. S. Redbreast was lying at Berbera when the Hardinge left and H. M. S. Merlin, Porpoise, and Torpedo Gunboat Nusret were at Aden. During the voyage she experienced ordinary monsoon weather. The troops were landed at the Ballard Pier, the sick being sent to the Hospital, the 21st Bombay Infantry and the remainder to the detail lines.

The programme of the Viceroy's autumn tour in Kashmir is beginning to take shape. As already stated, the journey both ways will be via Murree, along the public tonga road, His Excellency wishing to spare the expense and trouble which might be thrown on others were one of the less frequented avenues into the Vale of Kashmir to be prepared for the occasion. Srinagar will be the first place of the halt, and here a stay of several days will be made to enable Lord Curzon to confer at length with the Maharaja on pending questions of importance to the State. When the trip being made earlier than October, it may be supposed that Sir Walter Lawrence, whose very full knowledge of the country is visible in the present arrangements, would suggest an ascent of the famous but difficult and intensely cold Sind Valley, as a means of obtaining a grand panoramic impression of Kashmir hill scenery. As it is, the Viceroy will probably proceed up the hardly less beautiful but more accessible Liddar Valley, which a Pahlgaum runs to an elevation of 8,000 feet, or only 650 feet below Sonamarg, the further most point of the Sind Valley. For shikar Lord Curzon will probably go to Kribew. The whole tour will occupy about a month.

MATHERAN NOTES.

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 21.

This season is over. The last visitor has, with more or less regret, packed up his belongings, taken his last walk through the now sodden woods, and has hurried away rejoicing if the fates have allowed him to reach Neral whole and dry. The hotels are closed, the bungalows are packed up in their great straw wrappers for the next three months, and soon the dank, rotting grass will breed slime and mildew in the rooms behind, bereft as they are of all ventilation, and forbidden the chance ray of a sunbeam to rid them of the fungus growth.

After the storm in May there was a most delightful spell of fine, bright sunny weather for nearly three weeks. Those visitors who had not been driven away by the monsoon scare congratulated themselves on their foresight. The most was made of the meteorological respite, and a round of little dinners, picnic parties, and tennis helped to keep the social ball rolling again. On Sunday, the 14th, the weather changed, for now "the rain, it raineth every day," with intervals of those Western April hours of sunshine and shower, which here is the usual fore-runner of the final burst of the monsoon.

Matheran in the rains! How dull, and forlorn, and desolate it sounds to those in comfortable rooms far away. A semi-shudder goes round at the bare thought of being storm-bound on the hill, while fancy conjures up all kinds of horrors—of loathly snakes and scorpions, of insect invaders, and all the legion of flying and creeping pests that are supposed to take possession of your house and person the moment Aquarius wakes up to do his watering. So the hill is left to her own quiet peace, to a friendly solitude, to the thrushes, and to me.

A wise old philosopher once said, "Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a God." But a solitude that is surrounded by a crowd of joys, partaketh of delight, and may be indulged in quite innocently by an ordinary, contented, and interested human being, without the sage's conditions.

For Matheran is beautiful in the rains. It is only another phase of her many sided character, each a delight in itself, though few have the opportunity, and fewer still the inclination to stay on and watch those charms develop. In the pauses of the showers, it is pleasant enough to stroll out to one of the Points, along the firm, clean roads, and mark what new and wonderful plants are springing up around. The heavy rainfall drains off the paths so quickly that except here and there, where water lies in the little hollows, there is scarcely any need to pick your way. In June the woods are dotted thickly with the curious hooded cobra-lily. Most of them are pure white, and some are edged and streaked with crimson lake; while scattered about the jungle is anjarum—the "shewan" is its native name—a very singular looking flower of a dark purplish brown, splotched with pale green, a long yellow tongue, and spotted snake-like stalk. Fortunately it does not cover the ground as thickly as the cobra-lily does, for the full grown flower has such a fetid odour that you are bound to hurry past the spot where it grows as nimbly as you can. Despite its disagreeable smell, it is not poisonous. The Thakur women gather it in armful, and consider it rather a dainty when boiled and eaten with salt. There is the "chowar" too, with its rose madder bracts and bright yellow flowers, just putting in an appearance for a couple of months' visit. It is one of the arrowroots, and is also an edible plant. Very soon the familiar bare, black rocks will be covered over with drooping ferns, and tender young grasses, and thickly starred with delicate, fascinating little bigonias, and many other new beauties will show themselves in the woods, all eager to see as much of the world as they can in the short time Dame Nature permits.

Neither must the Forest Philharmonic Society be forgotten, whose members are no niggards in their daily instalments of song. Soloists and chorus singers there are in hosts; and who could ignore the frog? If he is not a musician of the first rank, he is at least an indefatigable conversationalist. The frog has always been a source of amusement and sometimes of levity among the ancients, and even the tidgveda makes fun of him in one of its poems. For all his solemn looks, his portly figure, and his serious eyes he seems to have been a gay and reckless character ever since the time when the world was young. In the old Greek days, Theocrites sang, a little enviously, how that "the frog has a jolly life, he is not cumbered about a butler to his drink, for he has liquor by him unstinted." Froggy does not appear to have altered his tastes since then. Such dissipation will, I fear, lead to his destruction sooner or later. Phil Robinson quaintly remarks, "one of the twenty-nine hells of Jannu is filled with mud—I believe it is for the accommodation of frogs." However, if this rollicking reptile fails as a songster, the thrush gives us full measure of his exquisite trilling, and who could be solitary with such a gorgeous flood of liquid, deep-throated melody that it is his pleasure to pour out for your listening all the day long.

Then the sunsets! When the storm is over, and the last peel of thunder has died away in the far distance, and its trembling echo is lost among the hills, and the sun sinks wearily into the dull, grey mists beyond the distant sea—then to sit and watch the moving pictures of the sky, and note the passionate splendour of its colouring, such as only the spirit of a Turner could depict or a Ruskin could describe. Great rolling clouds gather up the landscape, and trailing mists creep along the valleys and wind about the trees; the taller ones among them loom up weird and ghostly, then the rain comes down again, and beats a ceaseless tattoo all night upon the roof.

In July, the weather settles down to the main business of the year. The fall is heaviest, the clouds lie closely on the summit and refuse to lift, and the days are dark, and cold, and damp. Towards the end of August the sun returns—a little timidly at first, but with increasing courage till at last he comes to stay. But the woodland glories quail before his coming, and wither beneath his too ardent rays, yet ere they die they give their spirits wings, and when October comes again and there is rushing up of national ties once more, these little flutering flowers are everywhere in myriads. They haunt the glades and hover in jewelled crowds in every dell and shady lane, and Matheran puts on her gayest mood and charms the world afresh.

Till then—Farewell!

The question of extending the Punjab Land Alienation Act to the North-West Frontier Province has been engaging the attention of the Chief Commissioner. In the new Province, as in the Punjab itself, landowners were at first inclined to view the legislation with suspicion and disfavour, and since its introduction in the neighbouring Province they have watched its operations with jealous care. The result, we are told, is that in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, where the population is more Punjabi than Pathan, opinion is now very largely in favour of the extension of the Act. In Bannu opinion was at first averse, but it is gradually veering round to the opposite view. But in districts like Peshawar and Kohat, where the Pathan element is supreme, and personal and individual ownership of land with complete freedom of transfer is held with peculiar tenacity, opinion is naturally averse to any interference with the existing right of freedom of transfer. Extravagance and love of litigation, it is stated, strengthen this feeling in the case of the well-to-do Khans and Maliks, while the small peasant proprietor feels that if he is prevented from dealing with an outsider, he will be placed at the mercy of the powerful Khans, who will be masters of the situation. The Chief Commissioner wisely considers it would be inadvisable to force legislation on people who are not willing or able to appreciate its advantages, which by the way do not appear to be unqualified in all districts. His is therefore disposed to maintain the status quo in Peshawar and Kohat, and to recommend the application of the Punjab Land Alienation Act of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the high infant mortality in the City:—

The Committee appointed to consider and report on the Executive Health Officer's report dated the 11th July 1902, regarding the causes of the high infant mortality in the City and the measures and remedies for reducing the same, beg to submit the following report:

Two of the causes of the high rate of infant mortality in the City, on which the Health Officer laid considerable stress in his report, were (1) the return of female labourers to duty in mills and factories within a short period of confinement, and (2) the evil influences of insanitary and over-crowded quarters. With regard to the first, the remedial measure suggested by the Health Officer was to provide in the mill or workshop a nursery room where mothers might leave their infants in charge of some responsible individual and have access to them at reasonable intervals during the hours of work. With regard to the second, the only remedy seemed to be the provision of sanitary quarters for the labouring classes. As however, the co-operation of the Millowners' Association would be obviously necessary in carrying out either of these measures, the Committee thought it advisable to address them in the matter, and beg to append for the information of the Corporation, a copy of the correspondence with that body, from which it will be seen that the Committee of the Association do not see their way to do anything in respect of nurseries for infants. In view of this statement the Committee consider that under the present circumstances it will not be feasible to give effect to the Health Officer's proposal. It will also be seen from the correspondence that repeated attempts have been made by the Association to come to an arrangement with the Bombay Improvement Trust in regard to the question of building sanitary quarters for mill-hands but that the decision of the latter body as to specific proposals is still awaited. It would therefore be desirable for the Corporation to await, before taking further action in the matter, the result of the negotiations now pending between the Millowners' Association and the Improvement Trust.

Impure and adulterated supply of milk is another well-known factor contributing to the high rate of infant mortality. The Committee think that in order to remedy this mischief it would be desirable to give the Health Department a complete control over the milk supply and milking operations of the City. But inasmuch as the question of adulteration of milk is already under the consideration of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 2739 dated the 13th June 1901, to make suggestions as to the inspection of articles of food, &c., and as the question of the improvement of the milch cattle stands to the City is engrossing the attention of the Health Officer at the present moment, the Committee refrain from making any recommendation in the matter.

But while the efforts of the Municipality and other public bodies can to a certain extent mitigate the evil influences of some of the conditions which militate fatally against the safety of child-life in the City it is clear that the mortality amongst children of tender age

CANNOT BE APPRECIABLY REDUCED.

unless the axe is laid at the very root of the evil and something done to grapple with the two most destructive factors, poverty and ignorance not to speak of early marriage. As regards the former, the Health Officer has already advocated the only thing that the Municipality could do in the matter, viz., the provision of free medical relief to the poor; and the establishment of free dispensaries in the City has already given considerable relief to the poor population of the City. Further, in the report under reference, the Health Officer had proposed to employ seven nurses or medical women to visit as many houses in each ward as possible and instruct females in personal sanitary matters and give advice to those in confinement. The Committee understand that these nurses have already been employed who will no doubt be able to relieve much suffering and save infant lives to some extent. It would however be idle to expect any very material reduction in the mortality of infants so long as the existing social conditions continue among the masses who are steeped in ignorance and superstition. It will take years before a diffusion of knowledge among them as to the laws of health and sanitation can take place, and the miserable condition which is at the very root of this evil undergoes a change for the better. The Committee think that a good beginning however can be made by the introduction of the study of this subject in the schools of the City and they beg to recommend the Corporation to invite the attention of the Joint Schools Committee to this matter, but this work of instruction in hygiene is not to be confined to schools only. A good deal may be achieved beyond the walls of the schools by means of the employment of treatises on the subject written expressly for the masses and by some of the well educated Hindu Mission girls to go from house to house among the humble and the lowly, and gently explain to them the benefits of observing ordinary laws of hygiene. The Municipality can easily take the initiative in this matter by arranging for a series of lectures being delivered by the female sanitary inspectors on the staff of the Health Department who may be also deputed to visit the houses of the poor. The Committee would therefore suggest that the Commissioner may be requested to give effect to this proposal as far as possible.

It is needless to point out the necessity of having an accurate system of birth registration in dealing with the infant mortality of the City. The Health Officer has already formulated a scheme for securing accuracy in the collection of vital statistics and the scheme has been in operation for over a year. However, for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns, he now suggests the substitution of female birth harkoons in place of male harkoons. The Committee think this would be a useful measure provided women of integrity could be found, and beg to recommend that the Commissioner may be requested to give effect to this proposal. (Sd.) Framjeboy Visram, D. E. Wacha, K. E. Dastamanji, N. N. Kibrak, Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.

THE JUDGE AND THE BACHA.

"You are old," said the Bacha, "your labours are for rest
When your office is over, is short;
But you work at your papers with infinite zest
When relieved from the toils of the Court."

"In my youth," said the Judge, "there was no need to cram
The sections of every new Act;
And the cases of the old Departmental exam.
Left our brains and our tempers intact."

"You are somewhat rotund," said the boy, "and a spill
Would give you a terrible shock;
Yet you followed the pig, and took part in the kill
Your seat must be firm as a rock."

"We were so few in numbers," the other replied,
"That our incomes were simply immense,
So we always had plenty of horses to ride,
And no need to regard the expense."

"Many men of my standing succumb in their prime,"
The Bacha went on with a sigh,
"But you keep your health in this feverish clime
Will you kindly explain to me why?

"Said the Judge, "Dirty degchies, bad milk, and stale food
Form the principal source of disease
We all married young, as our prospects were good;
And our wives have preserved us from these."

"You have served thirty years, said the Bacha, "or more,
And have proved yourself worthy your hire;
With the thought of an excellent pension in store,
Pray, would you not like to retire?"

"I have answered three questions," responded the sage,
"Don't forget your position, I beg,
Or make any further remarks on my age—
Allow me to give you a peg."

BACHA.—In the "Pioneer."

ALTHOUGH no official announcement on the subject has yet been made we understand it is practically certain, as already anticipated, that Mr. E.N. Baker, Officiating Secretary in the Finance Department, will be confirmed in that appointment vice Mr. Finlay, raised to the India Council.

The final report on the wheat crop for the North-West Frontier Province shows an estimated yield of 234,594 tons as against 159,279 tons last year, when unfavourable weather conditions prevailed. As 68 per cent of the crop was grown on unirrigated lands this outturn is very satisfactory, and the yield except in unirrigated parts of Peshawar district is much above the average.

SPORT IN ENGLAND,

CRICKET NOTES,

COMMENTS ON GOLF.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Perhaps with a view to husbanding their energies for the great campaign which began on Monday first-class cricketers were not so busy at the close of last week as is usual at the end of May. Only one county championship match was played, though Kent, Yorkshire, and Somerset were engaged against the M. C. C., Cambridge University, and Oxford University respectively. The contest between Surrey and Gloucestershire was rendered notable by reason of the fact that it enabled Surrey to win their first championship match this season. Hitherto the Oval team has met with three reverses—two from Essex (within a week) and one from Warwickshire. A commencement to the season such as this has not been made by Surrey within the past ten or fifteen years. It appeared indeed as though the erstwhile champion county had got upon the rocks, and would inevitably sink to the bottom—of the championship table. But it's a long lane that has no turning, and happily it would seem as though Surrey has reached the turning at last. Appropriately enough, success has come simultaneously with the return of Robert Abel—"Robert the Abel" a facetious friend of mine always calls him. The veteran batsman has been kept away from cricket by reason of ill-health and the recurrence of his old eye-trouble. It is satisfactory to find from the skill he displayed against Gloucestershire that his recovery is complete, and we may expect before long the inevitable century from his bat.

Another very gratifying feature of the match was the brilliant success of Lockwood with the ball. Once or twice already this season the great Surrey bowler has bowled in a style suggesting that he is in his best form—and at his best Lockwood is difficult to beat. On a hard wicket he is, as he has been for many years, as fine a fast bowler as any in the country. Few who saw it will forget his magnificent work against the Australians at Manchester last season, and the ease with which he is getting wickets just now is of excellent augury for Surrey. Richardson, alas! has not maintained his form to anything like the same extent, and until Surrey find another bowler of the first rank it is to be feared that against the strongest of the counties they will not meet with much success. Nevertheless the victory over Gloucestershire is an encouraging sign, for which not only Surreyites, but all who love good cricket, may be grateful.

Yorkshire succeeded in beating Cambridge University on Saturday, but only after a rather severe struggle. In palliation it should be said the champions were without Mr. F. S. Jackson, Hirst and Tunicliffe. Denton's century is welcome. Hitherto this season his batting had not met with much success, but this score against the Light Blues will no doubt set him going.

A fortnight ago Somerset laid the champions low; on Wednesday, at Lord's, So nerset in turn fell easy victims to Middlesex—ergo, Middlesex will beat Yorkshire. That, if only cricket were capable of being reduced to a mathematical certainty, is what the result of these two encounters ought to mean. Happily, this summary method of calculation is impossible, as the match between Middlesex and Yorkshire, which began at Lord's yesterday, will probably demonstrate. Meanwhile, however, the Middlesex eleven are to be congratulated upon the brilliant style in which they have opened the season. A victory over Gloucestershire need not be regarded as anything very remarkable, but the defeat of Somerset is distinctly a feather in their cap, especially when we remember that the Cidermen twice defeated the London team last season.

The excellent form displayed by Essex this season must be very gratifying to their supporters when they remember the dismal failure of the country last year. Only twice in 1902 did victory crown their efforts. Of the four matches played Essex has won three, the only defeat being at the hands of Yorkshire. Surrey have twice been vanquished, and now Kent have been beaten, after a capital match, by four wickets. Essex are particularly strong in bowling this year. Buckenham has developed his powers and is now one of the best fast bowlers in the country. With Mead, Young, and Tremlin, and occasionally Mr. Kortright himself to help, the attack is fairly formidable. The "Essex twins"—Messrs. McGahey and Perrin—are batting well, and altogether the prospects are particularly bright. Kent on the other hand, have not made a very auspicious start with their campaign. But they have an excellent captain in Mr C. J. Burnup and a well-balanced team. Before long their efforts will meet with adequate reward. In Fair service Kent have found a useful bowler, who should be persevered with.

Warwickshire, who, until they met their neighbours from Worcestershire, had not suffered defeat this year, had to acknowledge themselves beaten by three wickets on Wednesday. Arnold's all-round play had much to do with his county's success. Besides capturing nine wickets for 128, he scored 57 in the second innings of his side and made victory practically secure. Warwickshire's failure at their first attempt—they made only 92—is perhaps to be accounted for by the state of the wicket, but it was a very feeble effort for a side which numbers so many reliable run-getters in its ranks. Mr. R. E Foster made a welcome reappearance for Worcestershire, whose captain, Mr. H. K. Foster, is setting his team an excellent example by scoring well on every occasion that he goes to the wicket.

There is not a little humour of a somewhat grim kind about the fact that Lockwood was "barracked" by the Nottingham spectators on Tuesday afternoon for "stonewalling." It is an occurrence which brings home forcibly the remarkable change which has come over Notts cricket during the past few years. It was charged against the Notts batsmen that their methods were tediously slow—as no doubt they were to the spectator whose theory of cricket is that the balls should be hit "bloomin' high, bloomin' hard, and bloomin' often." Then came the appearance of Mr. A. O. Jones, whose Jessopian methods have acted as an inspiration to his team. It may now be said with truth that Notts scores as freely and as rapidly as any other side in the country. Lockwood's slow play on Tuesday was, however, excusable. His side was not out of the wood and the follow-on had to be saved. His protest against the unseemly conduct of the spectators was therefore quite justified especially seeing that he is a Notts man himself and was appearing on his native heath. The match was drawn, as was inevitable after both sides had completed a first innings of over 400 each.

Yorkshire's failure to beat Lancashire, after holding an advantage which seemed likely to carry them to victory, is partly attributable to the weakness of the champions' attack owing to Hirst's breakdown. In the end Lancashire not only averted defeat, but so thoroughly carried the war into the enemy's country that had it been possible to prolong the game for a couple of hours longer, Mr. McLaren's team would have won.

Ranjitsinhji saved Sussex on Wednesday by playing a brilliant innings of 162 not out. At the first attempt he was bowled without scoring, but his failure instead of discouraging appears to have stimulated him to a supreme effort. This was the Sussex captain's second century this season. Mentions must be made of Mr. Jessop's record score of 286 on the opening day. It was a remarkable effort, accomplished in under three hours. The Gloucestershire captain, indeed, carried the rest of the team on his back. They scored less than 200 runs between them.

The many county matches played this week have altered the complexion of the champions in table. Warwickshire and Somersetshire drop from the full percentage ranks to eighth and ninth positions respectively. Sussex, Notts, Middlesex, and Hampshire are the only counties which have not tasted the bitterness of defeat.

Even for some time before Mr. Maxwell won the Amateur Championship, Scotsmen were speculating

whether they had in him one worthy to bear the mantle of the late Mr. Freddie Tait. Of course this is a high burden. Mr. Maxwell does not show, perhaps has not the occasion to show, the resourcefulness of Mr. Tait in redeeming mistakes. May be he does not make so many. At all events, this view of the case is just that, whatever may have been true in the past, we shall only now begin to find ourselves able to make a really correct estimate of Mr. Maxwell's place as a golfer. He has only just come into his inheritance. A man inevitably begins to be a better, because a more confident golfer, as soon as he has gained his very big success. It is not while he is learning to be successful that he shows us the best he can do. To be sure, Mr. Maxwell has already done very well in the way of medal-winning, both at St. Andrews and at Muirfield, and he did a very great thing at the Open Championship at Hoylake last year, when he was the only man of the lot, amateur or professional, who went round under eighty strokes in each of his rounds. But these performances are not noticed as they should be, except by the really diligent searcher for golfing truth. It is only when the accidental good fortune, coming in aid of the really fine golf, puts a man right up on top that he becomes conspicuous for all eyes to see, and is able to feel that he has arrived. Mr. Tait himself, Mr. Ball, and others, all were a long while in arriving at the top, after their friends knew quite well that it was their proper place. Even Mr. Hilton had twice won the Open before he once won the Amateur Championship. It may be said that his gift is especially one of score play; and that is true. But he has proved since that he can play matches too. It was nothing but the fortune of war that kept him from the Amateur Championship for so long.

Herd, Taylor, Vardon, Braid, have been hammering away at each other week after week, sometimes day after day, ever since Herd won the Championship at Hoylake last year. Before that, the last-named three were the men that were everywhere in request. The result of this is that they have been in constant practice, playing exactly the kind of matches best calculated to bring out and exercise their powers, and also that they have been playing continually before great galleries; so that their nerves must be hardened up into a condition in which the Championship competition itself scarcely can come on them as any extra strain. In this they have an immense advantage over the men who have not yet "arrived," both in respect of their eye and muscle and of their "moral." The competition, again, for the Open Championship is such a dogged, uncompromising affair—four rounds of eighteen holes, scoring all the time! In a sense, the Amateur Championship is a greater test of staying power: it goes on longer, and the perpetual playing of hard matches is very wearing. But, on the other hand, each single match, except the final, is of eighteen holes only; there is always the chance that an unexpected victory may be snatched by a weaker player playing exceptionally well over a stronger who is a little below his best; and the matches are hard to play in which a man feels that no credit can come to him from winning them, but that defeat will be something like a disgrace. This is the feeling of the reputed stronger player, while the reputed weaker has the encouragement of feeling that if he loses he loses nothing of repute, if he wins he wins everything. And one of these surprises may upset the chances of the strongest player in the amateur competition and knock him out of the way of others. But in the Open Championship you have no one to do your dirty work for you: you must beat the whole field by your own exertions unaided. That is the difference.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to say a few words with respect to the observations made by "Cosmopolitan" in a contemporary. The view he takes of the Memorial of the Gujrat Mohomedans is suicidal to the whole community. The action, preposterous as he supposes, is according to what I think, not only just and equitable, but quite what it ought to be in the fitness of things, and in consonance with the needs and requirements of the community.

It is, indeed, a make-up that India has no one nationality, and that various ramifications issue for the one widely differing from the other. The Islam community, I am glad to observe, knows not of such divisions into sub-divisions, but unfortunately it is not devoid of those sectarian differences and racial prejudices inherent to the human susceptibilities. Of the two sects it dilates itself, the major portion consists of what is called the Sunni at least, though the other, the Shiah supersedes it in point of riches, &c. But the Sunni element, however, outnumbers the Shiah in point of population, not only in the city of Bombay but even in the Mofussil.

Turning to the subject of representation. If the records be enquired and the history thereof be traced no two persons will differ that the nomination made up till now, is, if not wholly, yet in a major degree, in favour of the Shiah sect, the elected having a rare in most cases of the actual needs and requirements of their Sunni brethren.

The memorial consequently can be construed to heal up the breach, that, it is afraid, will widen in course of time if the protested practice continues, and to say that it is calculated to aggravate the estrangement is as erroneous as blasphemous. It is indeed satisfactory to read that the leaders of the community are striving to remedy this estrangement, but in due deference to their wishes let me be allowed to say as to who and what those leaders are, and further what actual position is accorded to them in their own Jamats even? If only riches constitute the qualification of leadership, I have nothing to argue against it. But so far as personal experience warrant, those whom he eulogises as leaders are not the leaders of their own Jamat, even in the real sense of the term. To conclude then that they lead the whole community is prima facie unwarranted. It will be indeed useful to the Mahomedans if he explains the course of good the whole community has been able to achieve through the influence of those Shiahs who have been elected from time to time. It would not be an ill-compliment when the result is far from satisfactory and a protest is made against it.

Indeed in this country there is no other community so backward as the Mussalmans, and I agree that it will be an evil day for them to be so pitted against each other, and the benign Government, who watches for the advancement and amelioration of the lot of every caste and creed with a parental care, should take no cognizance of such false and frivolous insinuations. A fair and equitable procedure be adopted and honour be given to whom honour is due.

Before concluding it needs be added that "Cosmopolitan's" allusion to a young Local gentleman in the memorial betrays an imperfect knowledge of his with the subject, the matter of the memorial. It has not the most remote allusion to any particular individual, but it only refers to the injustice and the consequent grievances at the inadequacy of their representation.

FAIR PLAY,

Bombay, June 22.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. K. B. Tanne of Kalayan has addressed a letter to the voters of the N. D. in favour of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh. I am neither a partisan nor a voter, and am not concerned in the least whether Mr. Parekh is returned or Mr. Ambalal, for I know that both are capable of discharging their duties to the satisfaction of their constituents. But I am against this sort of party strife which creates ill-feeling and bitterness. We have just lately seen the fruits of party strife in the University Election. I firmly believe that Dr. Nariman would have got more votes if his partisans had remained silent. Let, therefore, in this election, both the parties rest on their individual strength and merits. It is said, Mr. Goculdas is quite sure of his success. Why should his partisans then run to the wall like weak men?

PEACE.

A YEAR or so ago the L. C. C. declared that no hotels with drinking bars of any description should be allowed to be built in Kingsway or Aldwych. The Council, however, have decided that each offer to take, for the purposes of a theatre, hotel, or restaurant, land in the new street should be dealt with on its merits.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram presiding.

OPERATIONS OF THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

The Corporation considered a report of their committees on Government letter in the General Department, dated 29th March 1901, relative to the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The committee in their report stated:—

The Corporation had, by the President's letter dated the 12th September 1900, forwarded to Government copies of the report of the two Committees, and asked whether the time had not come, especially in view of the Resolution of the Government of India of the Report of the Plague Commission, to reconsider and modify their policy in respect of the improvement of insanitary houses in the City. To this Government have replied in the negative, adding that there is nothing in the Resolution of the Government of India which affects the subject of improving insanitary houses, and that the structural improvement of insanitary houses is a measure rather of prevention than of suppression, and, if conducted properly, can scarcely be carried too far. Government have, however, expressed their willingness to give effect to the suggestion made by three of the abovementioned Committees that the Commissioner should be empowered to carry out improvements in insanitary houses belonging to poor owners, and recover the cost from the owners in easy instalments. This Committee has to report on the views expressed by Government. The Committee have held nine meetings, and found that for the first few months, after the work was started, house inspection was done at random and without any definite standard to determine the suitability or otherwise of houses for human habitation. A more systematic method was, however, soon introduced, and rules were framed for the guidance of inspecting officers so as to secure uniformity of procedure. No fault could be found with the way in which the work was carried out the hardship which necessarily arose from the ex-parte nature of the operations, in regard to matters on which even professional men had differences of opinion. But the answers given and the information furnished by Mr. Murzban made it abundantly clear to the Committee that the operations of the department, besides rendering numbers of poor people houseless, have inflicted very severe hardship on the poor classes of house-owners. The matter was brought by Mr. Murzban to the notice of the Commissioner Mr. Snow, who in a report made to Government referred to it in the following terms:—"Inquiries as the work progressed have shown that many of the house-owners are very poor including not a few widow who depend for their scant livelihood on such rents as they obtain. It was also observed in many instances that the magnitude and therefore cost of the improvements were directly in proportion to the poverty of the owners. The poorer the owner the worse the condition of the house." I am of opinion that general action would involve serious hardship both on the house-owners and the tenants. It is needless to observe that the serious hardship on the poorer classes of house-owners referred to in the above extract, is still the subject of continued complaint, and has not been hitherto mitigated to any material extent. It is this feature of house improvement work under the Epidemic Diseases Act, which, in the Committee's opinion, makes it inequitable and most objectionable. As the Corporation are aware, the sanitary improvement of the City is also being effected by the operations of the City Improvement Trust and by Municipal operations in regard to set-backs and the widening and improvement of streets. The law provides that improvements required by the Trust or the Municipality are to be carried out at their own expense, properties being acquired, and a fair compensation paid. The method of improvement under the Epidemic Diseases Act is entirely different, the owners of properties having to make them at their own cost, whether they can afford it or not, without the option of selling their property to the authority ordering the improvement. The structural alterations in buildings demanded under the Epidemic Diseases Act are often ruinously expensive, and, in not a few cases, practically mean deprivation of property to the owners. The fact, disclosed in the Commissioner's report, referred to in para. 3 above, that in the case of Government buildings, the House Improvement Department has had to make concessions, indicates how hardly action under the Rules must bear on ordinary house-owners. The Committee are afraid Government have not properly estimated the effects of the measure when they pronounce that the structural improvement of insanitary houses, if conducted properly, cannot be carried too far, and they beg to recommend that the Corporation should point out to Government that if house-improvement is systematically undertaken in this wise it will press most inequitably against its victims, while persons dealt with by the Municipality under its ordinary powers and by the Board of the Improvement Trust will be compensated to a considerable extent. Government have failed to realize the gross inequity of the ex-parte procedure which they think cannot be carried too far in depriving its victims of any opportunity of contesting the ex-parte opinions of one-sided experts. If, notwithstanding a further representation to the above effect, Government adhere to their views and how improvement under the Epidemic Diseases Act must proceed, then the poorer classes of house-owners must, the Committee think, at least have the facility which Government in para. 3 of their letter expresses themselves as prepared to give them by directing that expenses incurred by the Commissioner in giving effect to the sanitary alterations of houses under the Epidemic Disease Act shall be defrayed in the same manner as improvement expenses under Section 495 of the Municipal Act.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be approved and adopted that the President be requested to address the Government accordingly, and that the consideration of the report of the committee and the revised Rules for the improvement of insanitary houses be postponed pending the receipt of the reply from Government being received to their representation.

The proposition after some discussion was carried.

PROPOSED OVER BRIDGE.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, the proposed scheme of over-bridges in connection with the Bombay Improvement Scheme No. 3. The Committee in their report stated that they were of opinion, which was concurred in by the Commissioner, that the best arrangement would be to have an over-bridge constructed at the crossing of the main road of the Bombay Improvements Trust's Scheme No. III, as proposed in the communications from the Trust, received with the Commissioner's letter dated the 20th September 1902, and to leave the level-crossing near Charni Road Station undisturbed for the present, as its maintenance would not only serve best the convenience of the public, but would also obviate the necessity of having in its place an overbridge and approaches, which were likely to be unsightly besides necessitating the acquisition and demolition of very valuable properties. The Committee therefore recommend that the Commissioner might be requested to inform the Trust accordingly. Dr. Viegas in his minute of dissent stated that it would be most convenient to have the overbridge at or near the level-crossing or to the south of it, the eastern approach meeting the Churney Road or even further south.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner for his information and guidance.

Dr. J. J. Cursetjee seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved as an amendment that the report be recorded and that the Corporation were of opinion that it would be most convenient to have the overbridge at the existing level-crossing or to the south of it.

Mr. Kabrejee seconded the amendment, which on a division was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY AREAS.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee on the representation to be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust, regarding the improvement of insanitary areas in A Ward.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request to make an official representation to the City Improvement Trust, dealing with the areas shown by red lines on the plan.

He said if the area was improved by pulling down insanitary houses and widening the streets, the people who had already migrated to other wards would return.

Mr. Kezi Kabrejee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Khote considered that other insanitary areas of the city should also receive attention of the Corporation. It would be most unfair to ask the Commissioner to make a representation in regard to one ward to the neglect of others. He proposed as an amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed and in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to report what other wards required improvements.

Mr Baptista seconded the amendment.

Mr Kabrejee said when plague first broke out in the city the northern part of the Fort Ward suffered most. It was therefore the duty of the Corporation to bring to the notice of the Improvement Trust, the insanitary areas in that Ward.

Dr. Viegas considered that all parts of the city ought to receive attention in accordance with the urgency of their respective demands. If the Corporation were going to deal with insanitary areas through the Improvement Trust, they ought, as a matter of fairness, find out from the Commissioner which were the insanitary districts that should be first attended to.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee said that several streets in the Fort were half deserted owing to the insanitary condition of the area, and, therefore, it was an urgent matter that improvements should be carried out.

Mr. James Macdonald said he did not consider that the Fort ward was as bad as other parts of the city. He was in favour of having a report from the Commissioner showing which were the areas which required immediate improvements.

Mr. Kajee Usuf did not consider the Fort ward as a most insanitary ward. He said there were other wards which were worse than the Fort. He said steps should be taken to provide accommodation for people who had been turned out of their houses owing to the operations of the Trust in various parts of the city.

Mr. N. J. Gamadia said the matter required a careful consideration, and as the members of the committee had not forced forward the points given in the report, he moved as an amendment that the matter be postponed till the July meeting.

The amendment was carried and the Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

CRICKET.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, the 21st instant, and resulted in a victory for the Hindu Gymkhana. Subjoined are the full scores:—

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W L Masurker, b Date	28	to bat	
Shamrao, c Pai, b Prabhaker	7	to bat	
S M Chothia, st Deo	2	b Date	27
D K Telang, b Sukhadia	25	c Divekar, b Date	1
G M Alli, b Date	1	to bat	
S Mullaji, c Bandu, b Date	3	to bat	
J Printer, run out	0	c Divekar, b Bandu	1
Kathoke, st Sukhadia	0	to bat	
S Chandana, b Date	1	not out	17
Devecha, c Divekar, b Sukhadia	1	to bat	
Khatwa, not out	1	c & Date, b Prabhaker	5
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total	74	Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
Prabhaker	60	6	18	1	35	1	26	1
W B Talpade	18	0	17	0	..	..	..	..
M R Deo	36	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
K A Date	42	0	14	4	36	0	21	2
Sukhadia	39	2	10	3	..	..	..	..
G R Bandu	..	..	..	..	6	0	1	1

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.				
	B	M	R	W
P G Sukhadia, c Telang, b Chandana	35	3	38	2
G R Bandu, c and b Alli	72	2	28	4
W B Talpade, b Chandana	26	3	11	0
M D Pai, b Chandana	78	1	25	4

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. FORT AND PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, the 20th instant, and resulted in an easy win for the home team. Subjoined are the full scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.	
P N Vijayaker, b Parekh	12
N K Diveker, c Parekh	6
C V Mehta, st Thanawalla	101
G E Khote, b Mistry	7
M V Mehta, Parekh	6
V A Babbeker, b Driver	6
D N Merchant, b Mistry	9
C L Marfatia, Mistry	5
B K Pathare, not out	5
N M Paroff, not out	0
B M Rane, to bat	
Extras	15
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FORT AND P. HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

	B	M	R	W
B N Misty	66	2	41	3
M Farekh	66	1	37	3
A Driver	36	0	37	1
S Driver	18	0	12	0
Thanawalla	6	0	10	1

FORT AND P. HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Daver, st C V Mehta	0		
Lakdawalla, b C V Mehta	7	to bat	
Lotiwalla, b Pathare	4		
Parekh, c Pathare	5	not out	3
Mistry, b Pathare	0	not out	21
S Driver, st C V Mehta	24	b D Merchant	0
Thanawalla, c D Merchant	11		
Daruwalla, c Pathare	5		
A Driver, b N Mehta	0	to bat	
Bottlewalla, not out	0		
R Mehta, b D Merchant	0		
Extras	0		
Total	61	Total	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings					Second Innings			
	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
C V Mehta	60	1	35	4	..	..	..	..
B K Pathare	54	1	25	4	..	..	..	..
D N Merchant	6	0	1	2	12	0	19	0
M V Mehta	..	..	..	..	12	0	5	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY CUSTOM C C.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on the 20th June. The following are the full scores:—

BOMBAY CUSTOM C C.

Shinker, run out	8
Scott, c Kaderbhoy	0
J Kelly, c Tyabali	3
O Donoghue, c G Wali	4
D W Roja, run out	12
Selkrik, c Aba	24
Lafreonis, run out	0
Sam D'Costa, run out	4
Maidment, b Kaderbhoy	1
Briscoe, not out	0
G Kelly, b Kaderbhoy	0
Extras	18
Total	74

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Prof. Aba, not out	33
C Wali, not out	41
D Nansi	Did not bat
Kaderbhoy	
R M Sewji	
Morati	
A R Mirza	
Tyabali	
Pirbhoy	
I C Tyabji	
Alisha	
Extras	19
Total	101

Islam Gymkhana won by 10 wickets and 27 runs.

NEW SHIWAJI C. C. vs. DAIWADNYAS C. C.

This wholeday match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 5 runs. The new Shiwaji C. C. scored 36 runs in the 1st innings and 60 runs in the 2nd, while the Daiwadnyas scored 31 runs in the 1st innings and 11 runs for 4 wickets in the 2nd From the new Shiwaji Mr. W. B. Kirtiker, the young Hindu player, who showed his good form in batting as well as with the leather, scored 25 runs in good style and captured 5 wickets for 10 runs, and Mr. G. N. Kshirsagar from the Daiwadnyas captured 5 wickets for 11 runs.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1903.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

June 27—Parsee Gymkhana, Their ground.
July 4—Elphinstone C Club, Their (Esplanade) ground.
July 15 and 17—Lord Northcote Shield-Match, (Elphinstone College), Oval (N. Throbte Pitch) ground.
July 25—Barnes Cricket Club, Esplanade ground.
August 1—Y M C A Cricket Club, Esplanade ground.
August 8 and 9—Colonel College Team vs The Parsee Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Aug ist 13, 14 and 15—Presidency vs Parsees at Bombay.
September 21, 22 and 23—Presidency vs Parsees at Poona.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST CRICKET CLUB.

June 27—William Watson and Co's C C, Our ground.
July 11—G I P Railway vs Our ground.
July 18—P W D Cricket Club, Our ground.
July 25—Real Instituto Luso Indiano C C, Our ground.
August 1—Bombay Customs Athletic Club, Our ground.
August 8—Bombay Gymkhana Reserves, Our ground.
August 15—Real Instituto Luso Indiano C C, Our ground.
August 22—Cable Cricket Club, Our ground.
August 29—Bombay Customs Athletic Club, Our ground.
September 5—P W D Cricket Club, Their ground.
September 12—Cable Cricket Club, Their ground.
September 19—William Watson & Co's C C, Their ground.
October 1—Bombay Gymkhana Reserves, Our ground.

MR. PENNELL AT RANGOON.

"GRAVE PROFESSIONAL ALLEGED MISCONDUCT."

In the case of the petition presented to the District Magistrate on Friday by Mr. A. P. Pennell, Barrister-at-Law, the District Magistrate, in giving judgment on Saturday, June 13, said: This is an application under section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code for transfer of criminal regular No. 93 of the Court of the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate to any other Court for disposal.

The case has been pending since the 19th February and has at present reached the stage at which the accused have been called upon to enter on their defence. The petition for transfer which is signed by five accused and their Counsel, Mr. A. P. Pennell, and supported by an affidavit sworn by the latter consists of sixteen paragraphs in which are contained the grounds on which the application is based. The first six paragraphs of the petition are unnecessary and hardly relevant. The next four paragraphs set forth that Mr. Pennell from the very commencement intimated to the trying Magistrate that the case was brought to harass his clients and that in spite of this the Magistrate had protracted the case to the utmost. His "modus operandi" is described as taking up the case late in the day, adjourning it and declining to give information as to the probable hour at which the case would probably be taken. These paragraphs contain the suggestion that the Magistrate has purposely delayed the trial of the case and in pursuance of his tactics of obstruction adopts the measures described in paragraph 10 of the petition. Paragraph 11 states that at very early stage of the case overtures were made by complainant's pleader, Mr. deGlanville to compound the case, but were rejected. Paragraph 14 explicitly charges the Magistrate with conduct of a criminal kind. This paragraph was been written at the initiative of Mr. Pennell and he is solely responsible for its contents. It was as follows: "That your petitioners are advised that the framing of the charge and especially framing of it under sections which compel a sentence of imprisonment is a mere device of the Magistrate's to frighten them into coming to terms with the opposite side and that the Magistrate will not dare to convict on such evidence." There can be no doubt as to the suggestion contained in paragraphs 12—14. That suggestion is that the case was solely brought for the purpose of harassing the accused, that at a very early stage the complainant tried to compound matters in view presumably of the weakness of his case, and the unpleasant consequences which would follow in the event of ill success that the accused refused the proffered terms and shouted out in Court that he would not settle the case long enough for the Magistrate to hear him, but that in spite of that, the Magistrate was attempting to force him to come to terms. Such conduct on the part of the Magistrate would, if proved, lay the Magistrate open to criminal prosecution. The next paragraph complains that on the 29th May, the Magistrate, after keeping parties at Court all day, said that he could not take the case up and then refused information about a future date. Paragraphs 17 must be read with paragraph 4 of the affidavit. The reason Mr. Pennell assigns that the complainant has only engaged second-grade advocates, whereas his clients have engaged three Counsel, and that thereby complainant is able at little expense to harass Mr. Pennell's clients. It is very easy, says Mr. Pennell, for people like complainant to bring false cases against respectable persons and to get Advocates who took low fees to take them up. Mr. Pennell has complained that Mr. de Glanville in his address unnecessarily dwelt on irrevelant matter, of which his personal experiences of Mr. Pennell formed a part. The complainant is singularly inapposite seeing that it is Mr. Pennell himself who has introduced into his affidavit an incident in which he displayed an utter disregard of professional etiquette, and egregiously bad taste, which incident should have been covered with a decent silence. Mr. Pennell disclaims that he intended to convey the innuendo that second-grade pleaders were a willing party to the policy of harassing his clients. If the paragraphs were not intended to convey some such suggestion, the reason of their introduction does not seem quite clear. I am willing, however, to accept Mr. Pennell's assurance on that point. The allegations are not even accurate seeing that the complainant had previous to his employment of Mr. de Glanville retained the services of two advocates of the Chief Court. I do not think that it is necessary to refer any further to these two paragraphs. The petition finally asks that the case should be tried by the District Magistrate on the evidence already recorded, or any other impartial Court. I may remark that the prayer betrays ignorance of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as it would be necessary to try the case de novo in the event of a transfer.

There has undoubtedly been delay in the disposal of this case. The Magistrate's complaint that no has been overworked, it appears, however, from the instructions that Mr. Pennell gave to Mr. Jordan on the 14th May that although he had already cross-examined the witnesses at great length he wished that they should be recalled for further cross-examination. That seems very curious in view of the assertion which Mr. Pennell has made in this Court that the case would be finished if in ten minutes by any "impartial Magistrate whom he could trust." But there is not the slightest foundation for the very grave charges which Mr. Pennell has made against the Magistrate. He was not acting on instructions when he made those charges. Ebrahim, after the manner of natives of his class, apparently expressed to Mr. Pennell his suspicions that there was some hidden relation between the Magistrate and Mr. de Glanville, as his disposal of the case was so protracted. Any person possessing the slightest common-sense would have advised his client not to make such charges unless he were prepared to prove them, nor would he put forward an "obiter dictum" of this kind as "instructions." It is clear that the charges and innuendoes contained in the petition are the outcome of Mr. Pennell's own imagination. There is no evidence to show that the Eastern Sub-divisional Magistrate has lent himself as a party to the policy of harassing the accused. The further charge that he has deliberately framed a charge in collision with the complainant to compel the accused to come to terms in order to avoid subsequent prosecution for the bringing of a false charge is self-stultifying. To frame the charge as he did is not the slightest evidence even to lend the suggestion colour. Mr. Pennell is ignorant of, or has overlooked the fact, that the section under which the Magistrate has charged the accused (451 and 109 I. P. C.) is a non-compoundable one and that therefore the Magistrate could have had no objection as attributed to him. I can only characterize paragraph 16 of the petition as a wanton and maliciously false attack on a Native Magistrate. Mere delay, especially at the present stage of the case is not sufficient reason for transferring a case from one file to another. A representation might have been made to me long before the filing of the present petition, and steps might then have been taken to expedite, if possible, the trial of the case or to make arrangements for its more speedy disposal in some other Court. But I decline to interfere at this stage, and on the grounds which have been put forward. The application is dismissed.

I consider that Mr. Pennell, Barrister-at-Law, has been guilty of such grave professional misconduct that I direct that the proceedings be submitted to the Honourable Judges of the Chief Court for such action as they may deem fit and proper."—Rangoon Gazette.

THE KING AND THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Last year all principal Indian Christian Associations joined in sending a Coronation Address to H. M. the King Emperor. An official reply has been sent, of which a copy has been forwarded to the Bombay I. C. Associations by Sir Harnam Singh:—

From R. Nathan, Esq. C. I. E., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To the Hon'ble Sir Harnam Singh, K. C. I. E., President, Indian Christian Coronation Address Committee.

Home Department (Public).
Calcutta, 23rd March, 1903.

Sir,—I am directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that his Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been pleased to accept the address and the casket presented by the Indian Christian Associations on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty, and has commanded that his Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the members of the Associations for this loyal offering.

Yours, &c.,
(Sd.) R. NATHAN,
Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

WILLIAM SYMINGTON, the "Father of Steam Navigation," to whose memory the Lord Mayor has just erected a tablet in the City church of St. Botolph-Aldgate, experienced the tragic vicissitudes that formerly fell to the lot of almost every scientific pioneer. After the death of his patron, the canal-making Duke of Bridgewater, he drifted to London, where he died in dire poverty, and was buried at the expense of the steamboat proprietors in Aldgate Churchyard. Symington's first engine, made for a small pleasure-boat on Dalswinton Loch, is still on view in the South Kensington Museum.

THE STRONG TALE.

(Concluded from page 4)

Well may Dickeray or Thackeray speak of "the wonder and thrill of that delightful shock on seeing something new in your travels!"

But your First Junk implies something more than that, for it is the earliest intimation that you are nearing regions where India and Indian condiments are nothing but names, where begins the world of Yellow Men, in other words of indigestion and jaundice.

[Memo: Refer to manager, and recommend Pink Pills, Munyoner Siegel's Syrup, whichever advertises best.]

You have not long to wait before you realise that the languor which has oppressed you, the idle thoughts which have worried you, your depression and feeling of general flabbiness are nothing more or less than dyspepsia, and you only dimly realise that the people around you are Chinese though in kilts and moccasins—which brings us to a Chapter on Dress.

The boatmen in Ceylon, you will remember, wore a court costume which covered out the nether half of the body. The poorer natives here read Carlyle and know "Sartor Resartus" by heart.

"What did Carlyle say about dress for the Chinese, Smithson?" I ask.

"Said we are all descended from monkeys!"

"That was Darwin; idiot!"

"Oh, I dunno; except he made a row with Jane for cutting his janpammers wrong."

Confessing I cannot recall the incident I proceed. For myself I believe in dressing the part and would never think of crossing a ferry except in a sailor's suit. And generally speaking when out of Bombay I like "doing myself proud." But those people! Anything or nothing does for them—that is to say nothing above the belt and anything below it. "Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn" are very much in vogue just now and bees-wings trimmed with passementerie. Most people here are very much like the "poor Indian" in respect of their undress and their untutored minds play them pretty much the same pranks.

P. S.: My only excuse for writing about the place is that this is the tenth time I have visited it and now feel I should record my first impressions. Same time, do I?

Perhaps not. The place has changed. There are four chimneys where there used to be four, five blades of grass where once there were four. The incense-breathing morn is now oppressive night. The languorous air laden with strange scents has become still and dank and heavy. The grey mists have turned blue. The weary watcher has developed into a solemn sentiment. There may be those who think that even I have changed. My glass does not bear them out. My sunny brow has been but lightly touched by the destroying finger of Time. Here and there, it may be, with languorous linning one has drawn a silken thread of silver amid my sol-kissed locks. But what of that! They are but in keeping with the phosphorescent waves we are now dancing over—dancing, though we merely came to stretch our legs—and yours!

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir A H L Fraser K C S I Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and President of the Police Commission is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 24th inst or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut-Col G Bomford M D C I E I M S (Bengal) Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College Calcutta and First Physician College Hospital is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for six months with effect from the 12th June 1903.

Major F J Drury M B I M S (Bengal) Professor of Pathology Medical College Calcutta is appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine Medical College Calcutta and First Physician College Hospital during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col G Bomford M D C I E I M S (Bengal) or until further orders.

Capt H B Meakin M D I M S Offig First Surgn Presidency Genr Hospital Calcutta is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology Medical College Calcutta during the deputation of Major F J Drury M B I M S (Bengal) as Principal and Professor of Medicine of that College and First Physician College Hospital or until further orders.

The Home Dept Notification No 522 dated the 15th May 1903 placing the services of Captains C F Weinman M B I M S temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is hereby cancelled.

The services of Capt G King M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of Capt G O F Sealy I M S are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

Mr K Nanjappa B A B L Munsif of Mercara is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge in Coorg with effect from the date upon which he may assume charge of that office in addition to his duties as Munsif of Mercara during the employment of Mr A Ramaya Punja B A B L on other duty or until further orders.

The services of Lieut-Col J A L Montgomery C S I are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 13th June 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Privilege leave for three months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for five months under Articles 233 and 238 (b) is granted to Mr H O Coventry Instructor at the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun with effect from the 1st July 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 563 dated 23rd Sept 1901 the services of Mr W B Gordon Supdt Engr United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are replaced at the disposal of that Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of the duties of the Secy to the Indian Irrigation Commission.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr T M Gruner as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab during the absence of Mr Leo Ulrich.

Mr A Ramaya Pamaya Punja Subordinate Judge of Coorg is appointed to officiate as Dist Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Bahadur P S Krishna Rao or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr T M Gruner as acting Consul for Germany at Akyab during the absence of Mr Leo Ulrich.

Mr O V Bosanquet of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 1st class is appointed to officiate as an additional Political Agent of the 2nd class and as Resident at Indore with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on deputation of Major F E Younghusband C I E or until further orders.

Mr E S Clarke a Political Agent of the 2nd class is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days with effect from the 9th July 1903.

Mr A H Grant of the Indian Civil Service Secy to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Govr Genl in the N W Frontier Province is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and is posted as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The undermentioned officers are confirmed as Agency Surgeons of the 2nd class under the Foreign Dept with effect from the dates specified:—Capt R F Standage Indian Medical Service (Bombay) from the 1st Nov 1902; Major P Carr White M B Indian Medical Service (Madras) from the 5th Jan 1903; Capt J H Hugo M B D S O Indian Medical Service Bengal from the 25th March 1903.

Capt J Fisher M B D S O Indian Medical Service Bengal offig Agency Surgeon at Meshed is appointed to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class sub pro tempore with effect from the 19th Feb vice Capt W E A Armstrong I M S.

The services of Major E F Marriott Indian Army Assist Political Agent 4th grade Bombay are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as offig Assit to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 Indian Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Sec of State for India:—Second-Lieut O T MacRitchie Feckie

RUSSIA.

EXPULSION OF "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

We received a telegram from our Correspondent at St. Petersburg writes the "Times," saying he had been ordered by the Russian Government to leave Russian territory. The order as originally signified to him was that he was to quit St. Petersburg on May 28, but by the good offices of his Majesty's Ambassador he was allowed three days' grace to make domestic arrangements before leaving.

Our St. Petersburg Correspondent has sent by mail to the German frontier at Eydtkuhnen, whence it has been forwarded to us by telegraph, the following account of the circumstances of his arrest and expulsion:—

St. Petersburg, May 23.

A police officer called on me at 11 this morning and requested me to accompany him to the office of the police division in which I live. On arriving at the police station I was kept waiting half-an-hour, and then sent back in charge of "a dvornik" to fetch my passport. On presenting this to the police commissary I was again requested to wait. In answer to my inquiries as to the meaning of all this I was told that I was arrested by order of the Chief of the Police, General Kleigels, but that there was some doubt as to my identity, for the name in the order of arrest was not Braham, but Graham, and they were waiting for final instructions. Further information was refused to me, and I was forbidden to send any message to any one, even to my wife or to the Ambassador. After some delay a message came from the Chief of Police that there was no longer any doubt as to my identity. A telegram was then read to me, which had been received at the police office from General Kleigels to the effect that I was to be expelled from the country by order of General von Wahl, Assistant Minister of the Interior on account of my hostility to the Russian Government and the invention of false news, in the meantime I was to be kept under arrest and lodged in the transit prison. I was given in charge of an officer and was about to be conducted to prison when a message came from the Prefecture saying nothing more was to be done until further orders were received. In the meantime I was to be allowed to write to the Ambassador which I at once did. At the expiration of another half hour or so final orders came that I could be set at liberty on condition of signing a promise to leave Russia by the first train to the frontier; in case of refusing I was to be expelled in the ordinary manner. As there was nothing else to be done I signed the required promise. It was a quarter past 1 when I was permitted to leave the police station with the warning that a police officer would call for me at half-past 9 in the evening to conduct me to the railway station and see me safely into the train.

As soon as possible after my release I called on the Ambassador and laid the whole case before him. He had already taken steps in the matter, and at my request immediately drove to M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior. We both considered it possible that the action against me was due to a mistaken impression that I was responsible for the publication of the letter alleged to have been written by M. de Plehve to General von Rasbon in anticipation of the Kishineff riots, with which as you know, I had nothing whatever to do.

On the Ambassador's return he told me that he had been unable to obtain anything more than an extension of time. I was to leave the country, but was given three days instead of eight hours to settle my affairs. M. de Plehve had assured Sir Charles Scott that the step they had taken had been in preparation for some time past and the decision had not been in any way influenced by anything I had written with regard to Kishineff. No objection was entertained to me personally or to anything in particular that I had written. They, however, disliked what they call the hostile tone of my correspondence, and of "The Times" in general. They said that from the time I had occupied the post of Correspondent in St. Petersburg "The Times" had devoted itself to attacking Russia and Russian policy. They did not know whether I was responsible for this attitude on the part of my employers, but had made up their mind that the Correspondent of "The Times" could no longer be tolerated in the Russian capital. They knew that this action on their part would provoke a great outburst against Russia in the British Press, but they had well weighed the consequences of the step they were taking and were resolved to read "The Times" a lesson. Personally they were very sorry for the inconvenience they were causing me, and desired the Ambassador to tell me so. In order to allow me to settle my affairs they were prepared to give me three days' grace.

Orders were immediately given to this effect, and in the afternoon a police officer called upon me with instructions to make me sign a written promise that I would leave Russia for ever within three days, failing which I should be transported from station to station in company with other prisoners, and eventually put across the frontier.

The police officers behaved with the greatest consideration and courtesy throughout, and Sir Charles Scott did everything in his power on my behalf.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

Berlin, May 29.

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," after an uncomplimentary remark about your Berlin Correspondent, says:—

"It is not to be expected of a Government that it should tolerate the action of foreigners who make it their aim to set the State in question at strife and at enmity with their own country. We have not this impression of the action of the St. Petersburg Correspondent of "The Times." But he has certainly reported relentlessly and fully upon all the events that have recently attracted the attention of the entire world. The brutal procedure of officials in Finland, the negligence bordering on connivance, that was shown at the outbreak of the excesses at Kishineff, and further, the symptoms of internal ferments, have been thrown into strong light in "The Times" correspondence. It is not a sufficient justification for the order of expulsion that a document was published which 'The Times' maintained to be a secret order from the Minister to the Governor of Kishineff, but which was declared to be apocryphal by an official statement. It will not be of much avail to the St. Petersburg Government to have rid itself of this keen observer, for even without him the world will continue to be informed of Russian affairs. But in any case the impression will not be created by the expulsion of "The Times" correspondent that affairs are not in so serious a condition as he has represented. This exercise of arbitrary power will rather be considered as a fresh sign that Russia has very much to conceal."

Copenhagen, May 29.

The expulsion of the St. Petersburg Correspondent of "The Times" will undoubtedly create much sensation in all Scandinavian countries. As I once before pointed out, the feeling towards the Russian dictatorship in Finland is simply one of indignation. Several of the most prominent men among the expelled Finlanders who have passed through Copenhagen and stayed here a short time have given a description of Russian official brutality in Finland. Your St. Petersburg Correspondent's articles were much quoted in Swedish, Danish and Norwegian newspapers being considered the best guarantee that the accounts given by Finlanders themselves were not exaggerated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	8
B Mandvi, Chuklia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	11
C Market, Bhoti Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	13
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	5	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	9
G Kinhim and Worli	2	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	14	17	86
Total plague deaths to date	251,714	213,978	
Same date last year	6	8	84

An interesting group of submarine mountains, 6,000ft. high, considerably more lofty than the Snowdon range, has recently been found in latitude 43deg., longitude 22deg. 30min. To these have been given the name of the Edward the Seventh Range, the peaks being named after members of the Royal Family. Mount Tilloston Bright, in latitude 45deg. 10min., longitude 27deg. 50min., is a considerable elevation, 2,400ft high, in the North Atlantic. In latitude 45deg., longitude 48deg., there would be found, should the ocean be drained dry, a lofty range of hills and mountains. The peaks of some of them come dangerously near the surface. Mount Placentia, in latitude 45deg., longitude 54deg., lacks but five fathoms of being an island.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It has long been supposed that flies carry bacteria and spread disease, but recent experiments at the Johns Hopkins University, United States, have proved the fact. Flies were confined in a box with material infected by bacteria, then allowed to escape and settle on sterile nutriment, which was afterward s found infected with colonies of the same bacteria. Care was taken to ensure that such colonies only came by contamination from the source of infection in the box.

A result of experiments with carrier pigeons, made of late by the German Naval authorities, is that permanent stations for the birds are to be established at Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven in the North Sea, and Friedrichsort in the Baltic. Sixty-one carrier pigeon clubs have placed their birds at the service of the German Admiralty. The trials made prove that birds can fly home over sea a distance of 300 kilometres. To ensure the delivery of a dispatch for distances of 80 kilometres from land two birds will carry the same message, and for greater distances up to 300 kilometres, from three to five birds will be released, each bearing a copy of the same message. A minimum speed of one kilometre (about two-thirds of a mile) a minute is reckoned upon.

The general practice of sending the message in a quill attached to a tail feather will be abandoned. Instead, it will be written on thin vegetable paper slipped into an india-rubber case and secured to the bird's foot by means of an india-rubber ring. As the birds arrive at their homes on land the messages will be forwarded to the proper quarter. At the pigeon stations on the North Sea Coast are wireless telegraphs that will retransmit the message to the head office. In future every warship, excepting torpedo-boats, will require to carry pigeons to be released at varying distances from the land stations.

M. van Auben has discovered that certain substances, for instance, india-rubber, which ordinarily exert no action on a photographic plate, do so after they are exposed to the action of ozone, which, of itself, does not affect the plate. The vapour of oxygenated water affects a photographic plate, and the author surmises that oxygenated water is formed by the ozone acting on the india-rubber.

MM. Hollard and Bertiaux in a recent paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, described an electrical process for separating iron from manganese, iron from nickel, iron from aluminium, and iron from zinc. The electrolysis takes place in presence of citrate of ammonia and sulphurous acid.

An American scientific journal remarks that the royalties and rentals of the Marconi Company are said to be the chief reasons why the United States Government have decided to adopt the Slaby-Arco, or some other system of wireless telegraphy. The journal also states that Marconi has ceded the use of his apparatus to the Italian Government free of charge, provided that his patents are not infringed. It is said that twelve wireless stations are to be established on the Italian coasts and islands, each with an average range of 200 miles. Some are to be completed before the end of the present year, and the others within the first six months of next year. Receipts from telegrams sent from stations on the Italian coast are to go into the Government treasury, while those of messages from ships will go to the Marconi Company. Moreover, the Italian Government will receive a fixed tax of one lire per message above the ordinary cost of telegrams.

Railway companies have long recognised the greater durability of steel rails, and it has been shown that nickel steel is even more advantageous, but its higher price is against its use. Two American railway companies, however, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore, Ohio, have ordered 9,000 tons of nickel steel rails from the Carnegie Steel Company. Although the price is about double that of ordinary rails the companies expect them to last three or four times longer, and the worn out rails will be of higher value.

Cold storage waggons for the conveyance of dead fowls and other meat from country parts of Charente, Poitou, la Vendee, and Touraine for the Paris market have been introduced on the State railways of France, in the interests of agriculturists, who pay 10 per cent. above the ordinary freight tariff for the use of the waggons.

The ancient Egyptians had a process for making bricks which rendered them very hard yet easy to work. An American engineer, Mr. Acheson, thinks he has discovered their secret. The Egyptians used straw, and by boiling straw in water and mixing clay with it he found that it gave hard, shapely bricks, that did not crack or deform in baking. Analysis proved the effect due to tannin dissolved in the water. Further experiment showed that from half to one per cent. of the tannin of commerce added to the resistance of the brick. The process also economises water, and such bricks dried in the sun are even more solid than those of the kiln.

Halwa is an Arabian sweetmeat prepared especially in the district of Oman, and it has the double advantage of being very nutritious, while keeping well. It is a paste of sugar and butter, with other elements. The recipe for making it is three to four parts of sugar, half to one part of butter, quarter part of starch, and an eighth part of a spice or aromatic seed called kil, which gives it an odour of essence of roses. The sugar is first melted in water to a syrup, which is clarified with white of egg. The butter is added to the syrup and the whole cooked or evaporated over a fire to the desired consistency. Sugar cane juice may be used in place of sugar, and it gives the halwa a peculiar flavour as well as a deeper colour, which is preferred by some. Halwa is exported to different countries.

Professor Lancetta, of the Royal Technical Institute, Girgenti, has invented an electro tellurograph, to record the strength and direction of earth-currents of electricity, or natural currents through the ground. It is illustrated in the French journal 'La Nature," according to Don Jose A. Perez del Pulgar, of Chamartin de la Rosa, Spain, earth currents are more intense when there are great masses of cloud moving through the atmosphere at a sensible speed, and the intensity of the sunshine affects the intensity of the currents. On moist and foggy days the currents are weak or absent. The wind also appears to influence the intensity of the currents which are weaker the greater its velocity.

M. Deniker, a well-known French anthropologist, has recently shown that while the individuals vary in height, the average or mean height for the same people remains fairly constant. The lowest statures occur among the Monbutto of Africa, the Negritos of the Philippines (Asia), the Caribs of Guiana and Venezuela (America), and the Lapps of Scandinavia (Europe). The Tenggeras of Eastern Java, the Jews of Russian Poland, the Salches of British Columbia, the Mozabites of Africa, and the natives of New Britain (Oceania) are not much taller. All these peoples are below the mean of 1·60 metres.

Above this mean come the Aderbaijani of Persia and Transcaucasia, the Kabards of the Caucasus (Europe), the negroes of the United States, the Maoris of New Zealand, and the Ottawa Indians. All these are below 1·70 metres. Finaly, the very tallest people are the Cheyenne Indians of the United States, 1·745 metres; the Peals of the French Soudan, 1·741 metres; the Tsigans of Russian Turkestan, 1·719 metres; the Polynesians of the Marquesas Islands (Oceania), 1·745; and, above all the Scotch agricultural class of Galloway, 1·782 metres. The finest men, according to our authority, are the Galwegians, while the smallest are the Akkas of the Monbutto country. The real 'Brobdingagians, then, are Scots, and the Lilliputians are 'Africans.

The use of yellow and white phosphorus in making matches is to be prohibited in Germany on and after January 1, 1903. It was held by the Minister who introduced the Bill that phosphorus not only caused neurosis three or four years after a workman had left a match factory, but the disease thus contracted was hereditary, so that whole families were affected by it. So subtle are the effects of the disease that bones are fractured without the person being aware of the fracture at first. The German Government have also reported favourably on a safe and harmless process of match manufacture.

Four glass bottles, each holding 45 gallons, were lately blown by the Illinois Glass Company, United States, for the St. Louis World's Fair. They are nearly six feet high and 16 inches across the bottom.

Upon the unrevised proof of the agenda of a public health sub-committe, the "L.C.C. Staff Gazette" states, there recently appeared the following remarkable item: "Letter, dated April 21, from —— asking whether the council will be satisfied with the provision of a window 3ft. square at his premises in lieu of the requirement to provide one of the size of 4ft. by 3ft."

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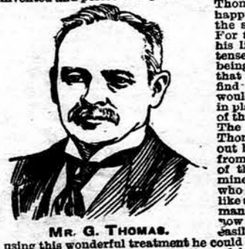

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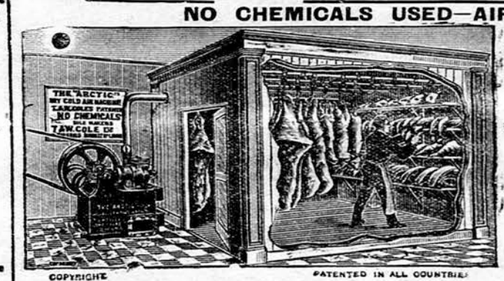

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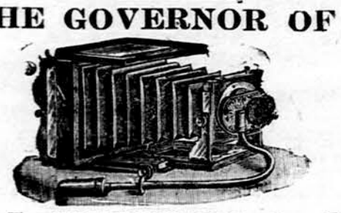

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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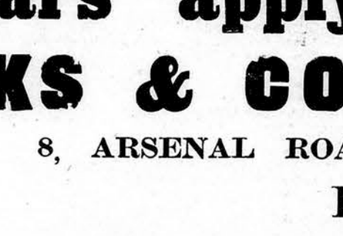

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